THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 122. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Projected Armistice.

Circular from Jules Favre.

How Bazaine Might Have Escaped.

Eugenie at Wilhelmshohe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

Circular from M. Jules Favre.

M. Jules Favre has addressed a circular to the French Ministers abroad, in which he affirms that Prussia, by causing the rejection of the armistice, has once more proved that she continues the war with a strictly personal object, without caring for the real interests of her subjects, and especially the interests of the Germans whom she drags along in her wake. M. Jules Favre says:—

Prussia pretends to be forced to prosecute the war by our refusal to cede two provinces which we neither can nor will abandon. In reality she seeks to destroy us, to satisfy the ambition of the men by whom she is governed. The sacrifice of the French nation is useful to them for the preservation of their power, and they coldly profess to be astonished that we should refuse to become their accomplices by falling into the weakness which their diplomacy advises.

M. Favre exposes the conduct of Prussia, which, after the fall of the empire, refused to agree to a truce, and goes on to say:—

The Prussian armies have now been besieging Paris for fifty days, but the inhabitants show no signs of weakness. Some attempts at sedition which have been made have enabled the population of Paris to render legitimate, by an imposing vote, the Government of National Defense, which acquires thereby a consecration of its right in the eyes of Europe. The Government entered into negotiation for an armistice which should allow of the election of deputies throughout the republican territory, even where invaded. The duration of the armistice was to be twenty-five days, with a proportional revictualling of the capital. Prussia did not dispute the first two conditions, making, however, some reservations with regard to the vote in Alsace and Lorraine, which we did not enter further into because her absolute refusal to admit the revictualling of Paris rendered all discussion useless.

M. Jules Favre demonstrates that the revictualling of the capital was a necessary consequence of the suspension of hostilities; an armistice without that provision would have been a capitulation at a given moment without honor, without hope.

By refusing our demand to provision Paris, Prussia rejected the armistice. It is not only the French army, but the French nation, that she seeks to annihilate when she proposes to reduce Paris to the horrors of a famine. Europe demanded that France should assemble deputies to deliberate upon the question of peace. Prussia refused this Assembly by subjecting it to an iniquitous condition contrary to every right. With regard to the Prussian accusation that the French Government obliges Prussia to starve Paris, Europe will judge of the value of such imputations. They are the last feature of a policy which commences by pledging the word of the Sovereign in favor of the French nation, and terminates by a diplomatic rejection of every combination which would allow France to express her wishes. We do not know what the neutral powers will think of propositions set aside with such haughtiness. Perhaps they will perceive at last what will be reserved for them by Prussia, risen by victory into a position to accomplish her designs. As regards ourselves, we obey an imperious and simple duty, still maintaining that the proposal for an armistice is the only means of obtaining a solution by a national assembly upon the tremendous questions which the crimes of the Imperial Government have permitted the enemy to place before us. Prussia, which perceives the odious character of her refusal, seeks to dissimulate it under a disguise which can deceive no one. To ask us for a month's of our provisions is to ask of us our arms—arms which we resolutely hold in our hands, and will not lay down without fighting. We have done everything that men of honor could do to stop this conflict, but the issue from it has been closed against us, and we can henceforth take counsel only on our courage, throwing back the responsibility upon those who systematically refuse all compromise. It is to their personal ambition that thousands of men may perhaps still be immolated; and when Europe, moved by the spectacle, wishes to arrest the combatants upon the frontier of the field of carnage, in order to summon together the representatives of the nation, to seek a basis for peace, they say, "Yes, but on condition that the population of this city who suffer—these women, children, and old men, the innocent victims of the war—shall receive no succor; so that, the truce having expired, it may be impossible for their defenders to fight us without causing them to die of hunger." This is what the Prussian chiefs do not fear to reply to the proposition of four European powers. We call right and justice to witness against them, and we are convinced that if their army and their nation were able to give a vote they who condemn this inhuman policy. Let it be well understood that up to the last moment the Government of National Defense, absorbed by the immense interests confided to it, will do everything in its power to render an honorable peace possible. The means of consulting France were refused to it, and it thereupon interrogated Paris. All Paris, in reply, raised to arms to show the country and the world what a great people can do when it defends its honor, its homes, and the independence of its country. You will have no difficulty, sir, in making the truth of these observations understood when opportunity shall arise.

MOVEMENTS OF EUGENIE.

The Ex-Empress at Wilhelmshohe and Chislehurst.

The departure of the Empress Eugenie from Wilhelmshohe was managed with such perfect secrecy that nobody had any presentiment of it. There was nothing extraordinary, writes a correspondent, in two carriages being ordered from the Hotel Schombardt to the palace to drive down to Cassel, this circumstance being of almost daily—nay, hourly—occurrence. Quite as usual, I had seen the Emperor in the afternoon walking with General Castelnau, nothing indicating that separation from the Empress was so near at hand. But when the carriages, at the appointed hour, 5·15 P. M., were in readiness at the palace, the Empress, with another lady, both of them closely veiled and in plain black dress, and with two gentlemen in attendance, entered them, the coachmen receiving orders to drive to the station in Cassel. About a hundred yards from this place they were stopped and ordered back. The Empress and her attendants walked into the station and left by the train which started for Hanover at 6·04 P. M. It must be remarked that an hour before her departure Bazaine had arrived at Wilhelmshohe, and that there is no doubt of an interview having been held between the Marshal and the Empress.

The Empress reached Chislehurst on her return from the continent on the 6th instant. An English paper says that she came up to town by the night mail from Dover, due at Charing Cross at 4 P. M. Notwithstanding the authorities of the Southeastern Company had offered to stop the express trains at Chislehurst whenever the ex-Empress required them, her Majesty declined to be the cause of an interference with the ordinary arrangements of the line. A carriage was in waiting at the station on the arrival of the train, and in this the distinguished lady drove through the cold damp morning air to her present home, where she arrived about 11 o'clock.

The appearance of the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial in one of their favorite resorts in Chislehurst in the course of Saturday caused surprise to those who saw them—the fact of her arrival up to that time having been a close secret. The ex-Empress, her son, and members of the household attended 11 o'clock mass at the small Roman Catholic church. A good many of the residents of the village had assembled along the way, and as her Majesty and the Prince Imperial passed they were respectfully saluted on all sides, and the salutes were very gracefully acknowledged. The ex-Empress was simply and neatly attired. She wore over a short skirt of brown velvet a dark robe, a white handkerchief round her neck, and a black round hat, trimmed with black silk ribbon, generally called a sailor's hat. As the imperial party entered the church, the whole congregation stood up, and the Empress and her son walked along the centre to their seats, bowing their acknowledgments of the marks of respect that had been shown them. The little church was crowded in every part. At the close of the service the same deference was shown. Both the ex-Empress and the Prince looked in excellent health. The Prince is at times allowed to roam about the picturesque suburbs of Chislehurst freely, and on these occasions he proves himself to be as joyous and wild and careless a boy as his best friends could desire him to be.

A DREADFUL DEATH.

An Old Man Hurled Twenty-five Feet by a Revolving Pulley, leaving an Arm in the Belt.

The Toledo *Blade* of the 19th says:—

"At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dreadful death befell an old man employed in the paint shop of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company.

"For several years there has been among the workmen at the paint shop of the railway company mentioned an old veteran with the brush named David Lyons. The painter was bald and wrinkled with the hardships and joys of years, numbering close upon seventy. Of a kind and sympathetic nature, his advanced age and fatherly bearing won the familiar title of Grandpa from all his fellow-workmen. Having lost his dexterity with the brush, the old man had charge of the material, oil, etc., and he also assisted in mixing and grinding the paint. The mill for this purpose is located in the machine department, and is run by a belt attached to one of the main pulley shafts, which are impelled by steam, and make one hundred and sixty revolutions per minute. Yesterday, soon after the recess at noon, Mr. Lyons began grinding some paint in this mill. A flaw appearing in the coupling of the belt running the mill, his work was interrupted and he proceeded to adjust the difficulty. Being decrepit, he had often been told that younger men would assist him in any work that was in any way hazardous; but the old man procured a ladder necessary to accomplish his purpose and climbed up to the pully on the main shaft, neglecting, unfortunately, to stop the running belt by shifting it from the pulley.

"He had no sooner began his work than his right arm was drawn around the pulley by the belt. This threw the belt off the mill pulley, when it instantly commenced winding around the man's arm and pulley, binding them together with great firmness. Being thus chained, which was done in a twinkle, the old man shrieked with agony, and as the employes turned to look his body was drawn over and over the shaft, and in an instant hurled upon the shop floor twenty-five feet distant, leaving his right arm mashed and bloody, bound to the still revolving shaft. Mr. Potter, the superintendent of the shop, and the workmen sprang forward to the prostrate man, when they found that both legs were broken and that a ghastly wound had been received in the side, breaking a rib. All of this was probably done by a foot-plank nearly parallel with the shaft, which the man struck and shattered in his rapid revolutions. Notwithstanding the frightful fracture of his limbs, the wrenching off his right arm, and the heavy fall, the old man still breathed. Medical aid was at once sent for, and in the meantime the man was carefully conveyed to his home, not far distant. Consciousness returned, and the sufferer was able to converse with his wife and children for a brief space, but death came in the course of an hour and ended his dreadful suffering."

NOVEL ELECTION BET.

Wheeling a Sack of Flour from Wall Street, New York, to Peekskill,

The New York *Post* of last evening says:—

John R. Spaulding, a Custom House gauger, is an earnest Republican, and before the election became engaged in a discussion with a friend at Peekskill concerning the rival qualities of Woodford and Hoffman, and their respective chances of success. Spaulding was confident that Woodford would be the next Governor of this State. His friend was equally certain that Hoffman would be re-elected, and each was willing to back his opinion. At last a bet was agreed on, by which it was determined that the loser should wheel one hundred pounds of buckwheat flour from New York to Peekskill, or from Peekskill to New York, as the case might be. Election day came and went, Hoffman was re-elected, and Spaulding lost his bet.

Accordingly, at 8 o'clock this morning he appeared in front of the Custom House in Wall street, clad in a white miller's suit, accompanied by a few friends. The wheelbarrow and sack of wheat, which had been in the surveyor's office of the Custom House all night, was brought out, and Spaulding set off on his journey. A light wagon, decorated with American flags, and containing refreshments, preceded the amateur miller on his march along Broadway. Before long the unusual spectacle had attracted the attention of the passers-by, and a large crowd occupied nearly the whole breadth of the street, following him as far as Union Square. Spaulding then turned down Fourteenth street and wheeled his barrow up Seventh avenue. He has four days to complete his journey in, and expects to arrive in Peekskill on Wednesday night.

—The consolidations of interests between the managers of the Southern Transatlantic Railroad Company and the Lower California Company is looked upon by the San Diego *Union* as exceedingly important. "The combination thus formed," says that journal, "is powerful enough to build the railroad without Government aid, if the managers are so disposed. The Lower California Company numbers among its directors the money kings of New York, men who are accustomed to carry through their undertakings."

—The St. Clair Flats Canal improvement, it is expected, will be completed before the close of navigation. "As yet," says the Detroit *Tribune*, "but few vessels have been permitted to run through the channel—only those which were certain to do no injury, as first-class steamers, gunboats, etc., and they have always run through slowly. When it is opened for general navigation no landing along the sides will be allowed, but all vessels must run entirely through, thus reducing to a minimum the damage or injury to the banks. Lights are yet to be erected to mark the location."

—A land case, which has been tried in several of the Missouri courts, during a period of twenty-one years, was lately decided before the Supreme Court at St. Louis in such a way that it is not likely to be ever brought up again. The plaintiff, a man named John Maguire, bought the land in dispute for $315 in 1846, sued in ejectment the same year and was defeated. His last effort to have the United States Supreme Court pass upon the title was defeated on the ground that it had no jurisdiction or power to pass on a question of local State law and practice. The costs are enormous.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Spanish Crown.

Amadeus Formally Accepts.

The Eastern Question.

Russia and the Black Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria at Cowes.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Ashbury's yacht Cambria, from New York, arrived at Cowes at 1 o'clock this morning. She had a very rough passage, with head-winds blowing continually. As she came into port she had the American ensign flying from her foremast head, and racing and prize colors from the main.

Telegraph Lines Disordered.

The weather to-day is stormy throughout Great Britain, and a cold, disagreeable rain prevailed all night, and the telegraph lines are working badly.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The *Imparcial* newspaper says the formal acceptance of the Spanish crown by the Duke of Aosta was received in this city on Sunday last. An escort of a squadron leaves Carthagena for Genoa next Friday.

The Italian Elections.

FLORENCE, Nov. 22.—Returns from the elections for members of the new Parliament, which were held on the 20th instant, have not all been received. Enough, however, is known to warrant the statement that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority.

English Feeling on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The feeling to-day in regard to the Eastern question is much more healthy, and confidence is in good part restored in money circles and breadstuffs are again declining.

Russia and the Black Sea.

A special telegram to the *Times* this morning from Berlin says that Russia is seeking to prove that the story of her buying an American fleet to serve as the Black Sea squadron is untrue. Her language is very pacific. Prussia, it is expected, will sustain a peaceful solution of the question between Russia and the other powers relative to the Paris treaty of 1856.

The *Morning Post* officially denies that Bismarck repudiates the existence of an understanding with Russia about the Euxine question.

Magazine Explosion at Metz.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A magazine exploded early on Monday morning near Metz, killing and wounding several soldiers.

Paris Tranquil—Provisions Abundant.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—News has been received from Paris by balloon up to midnight on Monday. The city was entirely tranquil.

Gustave Flourens, who was arrested for complicity in the riots on the 31st of October, was at large again.

The supply of meat has been limited to 60 grammes daily. Horseflesh and vegetables are still abundant.

All the unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 35 years have been enrolled in the National Guard.

Repulse of the Gardes Mobiles.

The Gardes Mobiles have been repulsed at Dreux and Chateau Neuf. They fled west and northwest. Some of the landwehr, with two squadrons of the 5th Hussars, who were attacked by the French on the 19th near Chatillon, withdrew to Chateau Villan, with a loss of one hundred and twenty men and seventy horses.

The Franc-tireurs.

The Luxemburg *Echo* says the franc-tireurs have been successful in the several encounters with the Uhlans lately near the border, and many of the latter have been killed. More than one thousand Uhlans have lately been driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

The Siege of Montmedy

continues. The garrison made a successful sortie on the 7th, and five hundred Germans were either killed, wounded, or captured. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the fire of the fortress. An encounter occurred yesterday between a French reconnoitring party and sixhundred Uhlans at Xivrey. No details have been received.

The Prussians have burned several houses at Nieslay and Bormevaut, taking some of the citizens prisoners.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 22—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and account. American securities firm. 5-20s of 1·62 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 9⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. American cotton is scarce in the market.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 22—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; and of 1867, 89¾. Railways steady. Illinois Central, 110¾.

Breadstuffs declining. California Wheat 11s. 6d; new red Western spring, 10s. 6d. @10s. 10., and old, 9s. 6d.; winter, 10s. 8d. @10s. 9d. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 7500 quarters including 5000 of American. Oats, 2s. 10d. New Beef, 115s. No old beef in market. Lard, 70s. Tallow, 42s.

Shipment of Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Thirteen ships have loaded with wheat for Europe at the Oakland wharves since August last.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Stocks firm. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅝; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 62½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 66¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 24; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 65; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 92¼; Illinois Central, 124½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾.

FROM THE WEST.

Shooting Affray.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, Nov. 21.—Thomas Gleason, foreman of the Prize Lode, was shot and dangerously wounded this morning by a man named Shannon, employed by the Zenderberg Lode.

The works of the Zenderberg Lode intersect those of the Prize, and the point of intersection being disputed territory, an injunction had been obtained against the Prize, and work thereon stopped, and while Gleason with a gang of men was descending the shaft, he was shot by Shannon from below. The wound may prove fatal. Shannon has been arrested.

The Capital Removal Question.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—An unusually large meeting of persons favoring the removal of the national capital was held in the Court House last night. The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting was adopted, embodying a petition to the City Council to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the passage of a joint resolution declaring for the removal of the national capital to some central point in the Mississippi Valley, and tendering the jurisdiction to the General Government of such territory as may be required for Capitol grounds, should it be located within the State of Missouri. Another meeting will be held next Monday night.

BISMARCK AT VERSAILLES.

Daily Life of King William and His Premier.

Some interesting particulars about the daily life of the King and Count Bismarck at Versailles are given in a letter from that town, dated October 25, which says:—

The King of Prussia has taken the Prefecture for his residence. Generally on Thursdays and Saturdays the King goes out hunting, taking his departure in an open carriage with four horses, preceded by a platoon of dragoons galloping two hundred metres in advance as scouts. In the evening the game which has been killed is distributed among the troops of the Guard, with the exception of what is reserved for the King's table. Many of the soldiers sell what comes to their share, so that we are well supplied with hares and venison. Meat and butter are both at an exorbitant price; poultry is abundant, and the consumption much larger than that of butchers' meat, which is often obtained by requisition for the army, and seized at the butchers' shops. Count Bismarck resides at the Impasse Montbeauron. I have only once seen him—in the park on an occasion when the band was playing. He never abandons his cuirassier's uniform, except when he is in his working-room, installed in the office of the Secretary General of the Prefecture. From 5 A. M. a light, which may be seen from a long distance, indicates that the Minister is at work; it is also about this time that shadows may be seen gliding along the walls, and ringing the bell discreetly after a fashion peculiar to the Minister's hotel. These are spies arriving from Paris with the reports and the newspapers. At 10 A. M. the Minister has terminated his work, despatched his couriers, and marked out the programme of the day. Relieved from all work, M. de Bismarck can assume throughout the day the unconcern and indifference that are depicted in his countenance. Generally, in the afternoon, he makes an excursion towards the advanced posts, sometimes venturing further than prudence would recommend. The band continually plays in the park, and, no matter what may be said of the superiority of the Prussians in artillery, in matters of music it would be difficult to find their masters. The audience is composed mostly of officers and ladies of the demi-monde, who entered the town in the wake of the army; and the officers of the Guard are full of attention to them. Besides this portion of the public, there may be seen many parasites of both sexes arrived from Berlin, under the pretext of nursing some imaginary wounded relation, but who in reality have come as spectators to witness the bombardment of Paris.

FORT PLAPPEVILLE.

How Bazaine Might Have Escaped.

The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Metz Nov. 4, gives the following description of Fort Plappeville and the country it commands:—

I found the fort of Plappeville to be of even larger dimensions than I had at a cursory glance estimated. It mounts 87 guns, and in point of commanding position it is little inferior to St. Quentin. But it is unfinished, at least on the side toward Metz. The traverses and the parapet are of immense thickness. The ground-work is of solid masonry, with a much narrower ditch than fortifications of a like sort are wont to have. The scarps and counterscarps are at a more acute angle, and have much more material in them, while the whole of the upper works are composed of earth. The fort is irregular in shape, flanked by six bastions, the enceinte being sunk, and the cavalier unfinished; but the peculiar situation of the work, and its aptitude for resisting an attack, were well made apparent by the natural glacis which slopes gently away from it on every side, except the rear, to a distance varying from 3000 to 7000 yards. This glacis is on all sides strengthened by positions for field-guns and also by rifled trenches; so that an attack upon Plappeville was utterly out of the question. The same was said of St. Quentin, which commands Plappeville at a distance of 9000 yards and at an elevation of 70 feet.

Immediately below Plappeville is a deep ravine, leading towards the heights above Amanvillers. This part of the country is thickly wooded, while towards Saulny the same sort of ground is to be met with. Emerging from these two ravines, by a simultaneous attack, the French troops, massing a large force, and aided at first by the guns of Plappeville, could have effected their escape. The Plateau of St. Privat, the weakest portion of the German position, where the French masses could have deployed right and left, strengthening their front, would have been at their mercy. They could then, by a series of forced marches, have taken up a position on the Meuse, relieving Verdun with a division, if necessary; otherwise, their escape in any other direction would have been of no advantage to them.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Noodles"

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader

This morning the indictment charging William Dowling, alias Noodles, with repeating at the last election was placed in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, the Clerk, who called the name of the accused three times, and, receiving no answer, proceeded in the same unruffled, gentle manner that is peculiarly his own to forfeit the recognizance. He then called the names of Noodles' bondsmen, Samuel Josepha and William Brierson, who likewise put in no response. Just as everybody was beginning to suppose that these gentlemen were owing the Government a large amount of money on account of Mr. Noodles, that personage hastened into court in great trepidation and informed the court that his failure to appear was not out of disrespect, but because he was without counsel, and he said that if the court would indulge him until Friday next he would come in fully prepared and give no further trouble.

Judge Cadwalader did more for this citizen than he asked; he gave him until Monday to prepare for trials, only requiring his counsel so put in an appearance by Friday. No doubt the forfeiture of bail will also be remitted.

Repenting.

The only case put on trial was that of the United States vs. Thomas Handy, charged with false registration in violation of the act of Congress of May 31st, 1870. The allegation against him is that in September last he falsely registered in the Sixth division of the Sixth ward as Edward Wilson; in the Eighth division of the Fifth ward as Thomas Allison; in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward as George Williams, and in the Third division of the Fifth ward as Edward Williams. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870.

There is no marked change in the features of the money market, though the usual weekly statement of the city national banks last night shows a moderate improvement in resources. The deposits have increased $254,585 and specie $112,709, but the loans have decreased $180,661, which may be accounted for perhaps by the extreme caution with which all classes of paper are taken at current rates. It has been quite noticeable during the past two weeks that a larger proportion of business has been transacted on the street than usual. The clearings, though showing an improvement, are still below the weekly average.

The loan market is quiet this morning, but rates are firm.

Gold is quiet and steady, with a decidedly upward tendency. Sales ranged up to noon between 111⅝ and 111⅞, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are steady, the only change being in the 6s of 1862 and the currency 6s, which are a little off.

Stocks were active and generally steady; sales of new city 6s at 102½.

Reading Railroad was weak, selling at 50·69@50¾. Sales of Catawissa preferred at 37; Elmira preferred at 38; Lehigh Valley at 50½; Little Schuylkill at 44; and Minehill at 51¾. 26¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks there were no actual sales, but 32½ was bid for Lehigh and 16½ for Schuylkill preferred.

The balance of the list was quiet but steady. A few shares of Manufacturers' Bank were sold at 30½, and Central Transportation at 50½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	C & A m 6s, 89	94⅛	1 sh	Minehill R.	51¾
$100	do.	93⅝	14	do.	51⅝
$2000	do.	94⅛	10	do. .85wn.	51⅝
$1000	City 6s New	102½	100 sh	Cata Prf..c.	37
$200	do.	102⅝	100 sh	Reading R..50·69	
$2000	do. .c.	102½	100	do. .b30.	50¾
$2000	Leh V R n bds		300	do .18.c.	50·69
	Cp..c.	97⅛	131 sh	2d & 3d St.ls.	54⅜
$5000	Am Gold	111⅞	100 sh	Leh Nav...c.	32¾
$2000	Pa 6s, 2d se.	105½	100	do.	32¾
25 sh	Manuf Bk	30¼	100	do. .b30.	32¾
31 sh	Lit Sch R.ls.	44	21 sh	Penna R.	58⅜
34 sh	Leh Val..ls.	59⅛			

NAHE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	111⅛	11·09	A. M.	112
10·25	"	111⅛	11·10	"	111⅞
10·30	"	111⅜	11·15	"	112
10·40	"	111⅜	11·16	"	111⅝
10·41	"	111⅞	12 08	P. M.	111⅜
10·56	"	111⅜	12·09	"	111⅜
11·00	"	111⅞			

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107¾; do. 1864, 107@107¼; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do., July, 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109½; 5s 10-40, 106¼@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111¼. Gold, 111⅛@112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¼@107½; do. 1864, 106⅝@107; do. 1865, 106⅜@107; do. 1865 new, 109¼@109½; do. 1867, do 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109⅞; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@110⅞; Gold, 111¼@112; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@730.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote common brands of No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from $6·24 up to $6·40, the latter rate for very superior. Price of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

There is fair demand from the local trade for Flour, and we continue yesterday's quotations, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Sales of 2400 barrels, including superfine, at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales.

The Wheat market is less active, and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at $1·40@1·42; 2000 bushels do. do. on private terms; 400 bushels very choice Ohio amber at $1·44, and some Indiana white at $1·55. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in limited request at former quotations. Sales of 400 bushels old Pennsylvania yellow at 90c.; 1000 bushels new do. at 79@80c., and old Western mixed at 84@86c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 54@55c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

Whisky is firm at 90c. for Western wood-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....44 | 2 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Thomas Walters, Robinson, 14 days from Somorero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Left in port, brig Hyperion, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Sibyl, Fleming, 23 days from Turks Island, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro. Oct. 29, during a heavy gale, sprung aleak; threw over a quantity of salt to lighten the vessel. 30th, lat. 23 45, long. 70 10, during a heavy gale, had our mainboom carried away; have had a pump going ever since, leaking from 500 to 800 strokes.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Morris, 1 day fm Little Creek Landing, with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown, with fish.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown, with fish.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, fm Georgetown.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, do.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, do.
Schr Mary Adeline, Creighton, fm Rappahannock.
Schr Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, do.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, do.
Schr Estelle Day, Garsey, do.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Providence.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
☞ Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, from New York for Key West, with coal, put into this port leaking.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Edward Worth, with lumber to J. Shummerill & Bro.
E. D. Trump, Niagara, and R. F. Hartman, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
General Meade, with lumber to Noreross & Sheets.
D. McCormick, with lumber to Coombs & Slack.
Nellie and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Harry and Carrie, with lumber, for Gloucester.
Sallie and Ann, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Waterloo, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., 150 miles S.E. of Sandy Hook.
Ship Ansgar, Koss, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 8th inst.
Br. steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae August 16 and Hong Kong 21st, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, from Savannah, and Clyde, Hunter, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Mars, Grumley, and E. N. Fairchild, Trout, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark Atlas, White, hence, at Bronwershaven 7th instant.
Bark Chancellor, Coffin, hence for Elsinore, was off Falmouth 5th inst.
Bark Echo, hence for London, was spoken 6th instant.
Schr Baltimore, Dicks, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Yacht Wanderer, Hayes, hence, at St. Andreas 1st inst., and leading to return.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The Revolution in Review

Overthrow of Isabella II.

The Interregnum.

A Crown Going a-Begging.

Prim and His Candidates

Amadeus I, the New King.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

It was on the 17th of September, 1868, that the Spanish leaders inaugurated the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the expulsion of Isabella II; and on the 16th of November, 1870—two years and two months thereafter—the Cortes selected Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria, Duke of Aosta, her successor on the throne. These two years and two months will be memorable in Spanish history, and we present below a brief review of the stirring events which transpired during this period.

The Spanish Bourbons.

The revolution found upon the throne Isabella II, a member of that great French family which, during the fourteenth and subsequent centuries, succeeded in extending its influence throughout the continent of Europe, and, by intermarriage and clever diplomacy, came into possession of almost every continental sceptre. France, Spain, Portugal, the German and Italian principalities—all these were at one time or another ruled by the descendants of Adhemore, who nine centuries ago was duke of the fiefdom of Bourbon. The great revolutionary upheaval which brought Louis XVI to the guillotine, culminated in the overthrow of this powerful family, and when the Spanish revolution of September, 1868, was inaugurated, Isabella II was the only Bourbon whose brow was still encircled by a crown.

The Bourbon rule was inaugurated in Spain in the year 1700, when, on the death of Carlos II, the last prince of the Austrian House of Spain, the crown devolved on Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France, who reigned as Philip V until 1746. His successors, with the limits of their reigns, were as follows:—Ferdinand VI, from 1746 to 1759; Carlos III, from 1759 to 1788; Carlos IV, from 1788 to 1808; Ferdinand VII, from 1814 to 1833; and Isabella II, from 1833 to 1868. The House of Bourbon was thus in possession of the Spanish throne for nearly a century and three-quarters, the only serious interruption to the exercise of its sovereign functions being from 1808 to 1814, during the period in which the first Napoleon contrived to overturn temporarily the established order of things throughout the continent.

Isabella II and Her Reign.

Isabella II was born in Madrid on the 30th of October, 1830, and three years after her birth her father, Ferdinand VII, died. Some months before her birth, the order of succession to the throne had been set aside through the intrigues of the notorious Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, and the crown was made inheritable by a female by the abrogation of the time-honored Salic law. Isabella was proclaimed Queen on her father's death, under the regency of the Queen Mother, and a desperate struggle at once ensued. Don Carlos, the brother of the late King, laid claim to the crown under the old Salic law, which had just been set aside, and his pretensions were supported by a formidable party in Spain. A civil war ensued, lasting nearly seven years, and resulting in the final discomfiture of the Carlist party. During the civil war, the Liberal party had extorted from the Regent important concessions, among them being the restoration of the constitution of 1812; but as soon as the struggle was at an end, Maria Christina withdrew many of these concessions. A great popular reaction was the result, and the Queen Mother was compelled to flee to France. Espartero, the head of the Liberal party, whom the Regent had been compelled to summon to the head of affairs before her flight, became Regent, and for a few years there was a fair prospect of peace and prosperity before Spain. The fall of Espartero in 1843, however, restored the Conservatives to power, and led, in 1845, to the return of the Queen Mother.

The Cortes had, in 1843, eleven months before the time fixed by law, declared the majority of Isabella, and when her mother returned she found her daughter in actual possesion of the throne. The first care of Maria Christina, under these circumstances, was to provide for the marriage of her daughter. There were several candidates for the honor of her hand, but French influence came to the assistence of the Queen Mother, and the Infante Don Francisco d'Assis, a cousin of Isabella, became her husband on the 10th of October, 1846. This match turned out to be an ill-assorted and unfortunate one, and to it Spain can trace many of the tribulations which she endured during the next twenty years. The royal couple were uncongenial in disposition, and never knew the meaning of domestic peace. There was a succession of estrangements between them, giving rise to so many scandals that the moral character of the Queen at last became a reproach. Not, however, until they were both driven forth from Spain did they so quarrel that living together became impossible, but in March last a compromise was agreed upon between them, by which they have since lived apart from each other.

For a brief time after her marriage Isabella leaned towards the Liberal party; but, through the influence of the Queen Mother, the conservatives soon succeeded in making her their own, and a reaction

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Continued From the First Page.

demagogues and intriguers almost innumerable. To attempt to give even a brief outline of the popular tumults and revolts which followed each other in quick succession is impossible in the time and space at our command. The foreign relations of the country were not less unfortunate. Several important measures were ventured upon from time to time, all resulting in disaster and disgrace. Spain engaged in a war with Morocco, which terminated ingloriously; she took advantage of the treachery of Santana, and sought by invasion to recover the ancient Spanish colony of San Domingo, but only to be thwarted in her designs; she became a party, with England and France, to the disgraceful assault upon the Mexican Republic, but finding it was merely a scheme for the glorification of Napoleon III, abandoned it; and she devoted several years to an attempt at coercing the republics of Chili and Peru, without achieving anything but ignominious failure. Disaster abroad and disorder at home were the sole fruits of the Bourbon policy, and they at last culminated in

The Revolution of September, 1868.

For several years previous the Moderados, or Conservatives, had been in almost undisputed power, the Democrats and Progressists taking no part in the elections, and attempting to assert their rights as Spaniards only by futile insurrection, usually with Marshal Prim at their head. In July, 1866, Marshal Narvaez, after having been at the head of affairs frequently, again came into power as President of the Council and Minister of War, retaining these positions until his death, which occurred on the 23d of April, 1868. The rule of Isabella had at last passed all limits of forbearance, and when the Duchess of Montpensier, her sister, visited her early in 1868 to remonstrate against a course which rendered her fall inevitable, she was received with coldness and dismissed with a rebuke. The death of Narvaez caused the resignation of the entire Ministry, and the accession of a new Cabinet, with Gonzales Bravo at its head. He had previously been noted for his hostility to Isabella, but he cast this hostility aside, and there was no change whatever in the policy of the Government. Under his sway a crisis was soon reached, and the nation united to rid itself of a tyranny which had become as unbearable as it was despicable.

In July the situation became grave. The Government claimed to have possession of evidence that the three great sections of the Liberal opposition—the "Liberal Union," of which the late Marshal O'Donnell had been the chief; the "Progressists," to which Espartero, Prim, Olozaga, and Madoz belonged; and the Democrats, in whose ranks were embraced a large Republican element—had united in a more extensive revolutionary scheme than any which had preceded it during the reign of Isabella. On the 7th of June Marshal Serrano, General Dulce, and five other prominent soldiers were arrested and thrown into prison. At the same time the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier—the latter being a sister of the Queen—were requested to leave the country, as they were suspected of being implicated in the alleged conspiracy. On their refusal to leave the country, on the ground that an Infanta of Spain could receive orders only from the sovereign direct, Isabella herself signed the decree for their banishment. All the generals belonging to the "Liberal Union" were then exiled, and the thorough harmony of all the opposition elements thereby secured. Several prominent officials, among them the Captain-Generals of Madrid and Barcelona, resigned; spasmodic insurrections, which were easily suppressed, occurred in Barcelona, Valencia, and Saragossa, and preparations for a general uprising throughout the provinces were made.

The expected revolution was finally inaugurated on the 17th of September, with an insurrectionary movement at Cadiz. Admiral Topete, the commander of the naval forces off that place, immediately declared in favor of the rising, and it assumed at once formidable proportions. Pronunciamentos were made in almost every province within a few days; local and provisional juntas were everywhere formed, to assume the control of affairs; and all the generals recently exiled, as well as General Prim, who had been in exile since his abortive attempts at raising insurrections in 1866 and 1867, returned to Spain, to place themselves at the head of the new movement. Both Serrano and Prim reached Cadiz as early as the 19th of September, and by general consent were acknowledged as the leaders of the revolution.

The city of Santander fell into the hands of the insurgents on September 21st, but was recaptured by the loyal troops on the 24th, several citizens of the town who were found with arms in their hands after its reoccupation being tried by court-martial and immediately shot. On September 28th a furious encounter took place as Alcolea, near Cordova, in Andalusia, between the insurgents under Serrano and the Queen's troops under the Marquis de Novalichez, resulting in the complete defeat of the latter. Saragossa and the whole of the province of Andalusia immediately rose in revolt, while in Madrid the soldiers refused to fight for the Queen any longer, but made common cause with the citizens who declared in favor of the revolution. General Concha, the commander at Madrid, at once resigned, and a provisional junta, consisting of 14 Progressists, 9 Liberal Unionists, and 7 Democrats, was established to carry on the Government. There was no further resistance to the triumphant march of Serrano towards the capital, and on the 3d of October he entered Madrid at the head of his troops, being received with a grand outburst of enthusiasm. Equally enthusiastic was the reception accorded Gen. Prim at Madrid on the 7th of October, the whole population turning out and the crowd being so great that several men and women were crushed to death in front of General Prim's residence. The Spanish nation was fully aroused at last, and the work of the revolution was complete in less than three weeks.

The Flight and Exile of the Queen.

The Queen, at the outbreak of the revolution, was absent from Madrid. She had been on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, and had reached St. Sebastian, near the French border, in the Pyrenees, on her return. The defeat of her troops at Alcolea induced her to fly from the country to France. She was accompanied in her flight by the King Consort, her four younger children, her uncle Don Sebastian, the Minister of State, and several officers of her household, including the notorious Marfori. She was met at the frontier by three officers of the Imperial household, sent thither for the purpose by Napoleon; and at the railway station at Hendaye the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial awaited her arrival. The Castle of Pau was assigned by Napoleon as her temporary residence, and on establishing herself there, she issued on the 30th of September a manifesto to the Spanish people, protesting "before God and before mankind" against the course of the revolutionists.

Isabella remained at Pau a few weeks only, and then she took up her residence at Paris, watching the course of events in Spain with extreme anxiety and clinging for nearly two years to the hope of her ultimate restoration. Several manifestoes emanated from her during her sojourn at Paris, but they were entirely unheeded in Spain. On the 25th of June, 1870, she finally listened to the advice of her friends and signed an act of abdication, transferring the crown to the Prince of the Asturias, her eldest son, under the title of Alfonso XII, but reserving all her civil rights and the custody of Alfonso while living abroad and until he should be proclaimed King by the Cortes.

The ex-Queen remained in Paris until the overthrow of the Empire, when she again sought safety in flight, and on the 3d of October she passed through Bordeaux on her way to Switzerland. She there took up her residence on the borders of the lake near Geneva, where she still remains.

The Provisional Government.

As soon as the revolution was complete a Central Junta was elected at Madrid, and Marshal Serrano was by it called upon to organize a ministry. On the 8th of October, 1868, it was announced, the principal members being Marshal Serrano, President; General Prim, Minister of War; and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine. The other portfolios were distributed among Senors Figuerola, Lorenzana, Ortiz, Sagasta, and Ruiz Zorilla. On the 21st of October, the Central Junta renounced its functions and dissolved, all the local juntas following the example, and Marshal Serrano became the practical Dictator of Spain. The United States was first country to recognize the Provisional Government, Minister Hale notifying Marshal Serrano of the fact on the 9th of October. All the other governments represented at Madrid soon followed this example, and the world acquiesced in the dethronement of the last of the Bourbons.

The Provisional Government at once addressed itself with energy and zeal to the arduous task of reforming the abuses of the Bourbon rule. A decree establishing universal suffrage was issued; primary education was declared absolutely free; the normal schools were restored, and the professors removed by the late Government were reappointed; all the monasteries, convents, religious houses, and congregations of both sexes which had been established since July, 1837, when they were last abolished, were again abolished, and all their possessions declared national property, while the monasteries, convents, etc., that were declared legally established by the law of July 29, 1837, were reduced to half their number in every province; the order of Jesuits was entirely suppressed, its colleges and institutions ordered to be closed within three days, and its movable and immovable property sequestrated to the State; the absolute liberty of the press was proclaimed, all press offenses being placed within the jurisdiction of the ordinary penal code; the censorship on literary and dramatic productions was suppressed; and, finally, the Protestants were authorized to hold meetings and erect churches in Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, and other places.

On December 18, 1868, municipal elections took place throughout Spain, on the basis of universal suffrage, the Republicans obtaining a majority in most of the large cities except Madrid, and developing a strength which astonished and perplexed the different monarchical parties. The Republican party was greatly exasperated by the course of the Provisional Government in throwing its entire influence on the side of the Monarchists. The dissatisfaction which resulted was great and wide-spread. Serious disturbances showed the temper of the people. An armed demonstration was made by the Republicans at Cadiz on December 5, 1868, which was not suppressed until the 14th, but fortunately no bloodshed resulted. Soon after, a much more serious demonstration was made at Malaga, where the Republican insurgents strongly intrenched themselves behind barricades, and were not overcome until January 2, 1869, after a heavy bombardment, in which the fleet joined, and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, in which 400 of the insurgents were killed and wounded. On the 10th of October, the Republican element in the island of Cuba inaugurated a rebellion, and the Government has now devoted more than two years to the futile attempt at its suppression.

The conflicts between the Government and the Republicans inspired the friends of the dethroned dynasty with hope, and the priests especially became zealous in attempts at the restoration of the Bourbons. Numerous outbreaks resulted, but they were all suppressed through the decided and uncompromising stand taken by the Government.

The Constituent Cortes.

As soon as the Provisional Government was fairly established, elections for members of the Constituent Cortes were ordered. The elections closed about the middle of January, 1869, and resulted in a considerable majority for the Monarchical party, although a large Republican element found its way into the Cortes, and, under the leadership of the marvellously eloquent Castelar and men of equal ability and courage, has continued to prove exceedingly troublesome to the Government and the monarchists.

The Cortes assembled on the 13th of February, 1869, and on the 20th Senor Rivero was elected President by 167 votes against 47 cast for Senor Orense, the Republican candidate. The struggle between the two great parties culminated on the 24th in a test vote on the question of returning thanks to Serrano and the Provisional Government. The Republicans opposed the motion and mustered 62 votes against it, while its advocates, the monarchists, obtained 180. The strict party divisions, however, stood as follows:—Progressists, 120; Unionists, 80; Republicans, 13; and Ultramontanes and Isabellists, 24.

One of the earliest acts of the Cortes was to reject a bill for the abolition of the capitation tax and the military conscription. A new levy of 25,000 men was ordered for the army on March 24, by 139 votes against 48. The attempt to enforce it created serious disturbances at Heres, Seville, and other towns, but order was eventually restored.

On March 30 a committee appointed to prepare a new constitution made its report to the Cortes. The preamble of the constitution submitted read as follows:—

"The Spanish nation, and in its name the Cortes Constituentes, elected by universal suffrage, desiring to establish justice, to advance liberty and security, and to develop the good and safety of so many as live in Spain, decree and sanction the following."

The discussion on the proposed Constitution began on April 6, and after a protracted debate it was adopted on June 1, by a vote of 214 against 55. Among its more important and radical provisions were one establishing a hereditary monarchy, adopted by a vote of 214 against 71; another establishing complete religious liberty, adopted by a vote of 156 against 31; and another guaranteeing the liberty of the press and the freedom of public meeting. The new Constitution, as finally adopted, was promulgated with great pomp on the 6th of June, 1869, and Spain entered for the first time upon a career in which the rights of her people were fully guaranteed.

The Regency.

When the constitutional question was once settled, the next vital measure was the election of a King; but it was so evident that this could not be accomplished without great delay, that on June 15, 1869, Marshal Serrano was raised to the dignity of Regent, by a vote of 193 against 45, and on the 18th of the same month he was formally inducted into this responsible position, clothed nominally with the temporary functions of a King, but in reality with those of a President or republican chief magistrate. Serrano's elevation to the Regency resulted in the promotion of General Prim to that of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in which position he has continued, as from the first, to be the most important and influential personage in Spain, and the practical ruler of the country. To the pacification of the country and the filling of the vacant throne he has devoted all his time and energies, and by his wily, intriguing disposition has contrived to keep himself uppermost in the distracted counsels of the nation.

The Cortes, having invested Marshal Serrano with the powers of Regent, on the 15th of July suspended their sessions until October, by a unanimous vote, a permanent commission of eight members, in which all the different political factions were represented, being established to look after the general welfare of the country.

The people generally acquiesced in the new order of things inaugurated by the Constitution, with the exception of two classes—the Republicans and the priests. At Cordova, on June 10, there was a monster demonstration against the monarchy clause, in which over fifty thousand persons participated. On the 17th of June there was also a stormy scene in the Cortes between General Prim and the leading Republicans. The opposition to the perpetuation of monarchical rule thus inaugurated has been kept up to the present time, and has found frequent vent both in and out of the Cortes, and serious disturbances occurred in Tarragona, Barcelona, and elsewhere. At one time the Republican risings spread all over Spain, and in October, 1869, the Government was obliged to resort to extreme and formidable measures, especially against a number of deputies who had joined the insurgents. The firmness exhibited by the Government, however, triumphed eventually. The Republican deputies abstained from attending the sessions of the Cortes, for which they were censured, and a number who participated in the insurrection were prosecuted by the Government. The attempt to place the Duke of Aosta on the throne will doubtless incite the Republicans to fresh demonstrations, and seriously endanger the peace of the country.

The course of the priesthood has also given the Government a great deal of trouble, numbers of the clergy refusing to take the oath to support the constitution, for which they were suspended from their functions. But their only opportunity for making mischief has been found in the ranks of the small Carlist bands which have repeatedly raised disturbances throughout the country.

The Carlists, who had not ceased to advocate their claims during the whole of Isabella's reign, became active soon after the revolution was completed, and on May 5, 1869, a formidable conspiracy under their auspices was discovered at Barcelona. Its discovery led to the arrest of thirty-six persons, among whom were several superior officers. A few months later, the Carlists engaged in a conspiracy for the assassination of Serrano and Prim, and Don Carlos himself, the representative of the male line of the Bourbons, which had been set aside Ferdinand VII, left Paris for the Spanish frontier. A large number of arrests were made; and on the 24th of July the Government troops encountered and routed near Ciudad Real a band of five or six hundred of the agitators. Don Carlos then ordered a cessation for the time of the movements in his behalf. His adherents, however, did not comply, and soon another band of four hundred invaded Catalonia, while other armed bands showed themselves in Valencia and the mountains of Toledo. Early in 1870 the Carlos agitation was renewed, Don Carlos leaving France for Switzerland, where he made preparations for another demonstration. By his wife, the daughter of the ex-Duke of Parma, he received an immense fortune which he has not hesitated to draw upon in prosecuting his mad enterprises. In July last he was expelled from France, to prevent complications between the Governments of that country and Spain, and then took up his residence in Geneva. In August the demonstration in his favor assumed alarming proportions: large bands were recruited in France, and the northern provinces of Spain were thrown into great excitement. The Government, however, brought an overwhelming force against the insurgents, and by the end of the month the country was again fairly rid of the troublesome partisans.

The Vacant Throne.

Isabella was scarcely out of Spain before Prim and his coadjutors began their difficult task of hunting up a successor. The Duke of Montpensier, grandson of Louis Philippe of France, and husband of Isabella's sister, was at first the most formidable candidate, and he spared neither time nor trouble in pressing his claims upon the attention of the people and their leaders. He complied, however, with the wish of the Provisional Government, and remained at first outside of Spain, returning, for a few days only, after the Republican demonstration at Cadiz in December, 1868. On the 19th of this month he published a letter dated at Lisbon, in which he set forth his views and claims, at the same time declaring that he had no ambition, and belonged, perfectly and entirely, to the new and free Spain. Montpensier's aspirations encountered a formidable antagonist in Don Enrique de Bourbon, a brother of the ex-Queen's husband, and the antagonism between them finally became so intense that a duel was fought between them on the 12th of March last, in which Don Enrique met his death.

While the Duke of Montpensier was pressing his claims to the vacant throne, another candidate appeared in the person of Dom Fernando, father of the present king of Portugal. Dom Fernando, however, was decidedly opposed to accepting the crown. A union with Portugal, under the rule of Dom Luis I, King of the latter country, was also agitated at an early date, but the Portuguese were antagonistic to the scheme, and it was therefore abandoned.

The opposition to the Duke of Montpensier became finally so extreme, that nearly all the members of the Provisional Government and Regency abandoned him, and General Prim fixed upon the young Duke of Genoa, a nephew of King Victor Emanuel of Italy. This proposition met with much favor, both in official circles and among the people. On the 28th of September, 1869, the Council of Ministers, under the Presidency of the Regent, agreed to propose to the Cortes the name of the Duke of Genoa, the family of the latter declaring that the prince would only accept the proffered crown if the Cortes elected him by a two-thirds vote. His prospects steadily increased, and by the end of October, 110 deputies had openly pronounced in his favor. By the middle of November his partisans in the Cortes had increased to 161, but he failed to awaken the sympathy and favor of the people, whose opposition to his candidature became more and more determined. Finally, the Emperor Napoleon, who had earnestly opposed the election of the Duke of Montpensier, brought his influence to bear upon the Italian Government, and the result was a formal notification from King Victor Emanuel, on the 31st of December last, that the Duke of Genoa would not accept the crown under any circumstances.

After the failure of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa a number of minor candidates sprung up, among them the Regent Serrano himself, and Espartero, who, but for his extreme age, would probably have rallied a formidable party around him. It was also proposed in some quarters to marry the young Prince of the Asturias to the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and seat them on the throne together, but this proposition was effectually disposed of by the enthusiasm with which the Cortes, on the 6th of June last, received Senor Rivero's declaration that the restoration of the Bourbons could never be permitted by the majority. On the 8th of June a proposition requiring a candidate to receive a vote equal to one-half of the whole number of deputies before he could be declared elected passed the Cortes by a vote of 138 to 124, and the fate of Montpensier was sealed at last.

Finally, on the 11th of June last, Prim announced that thus far all the efforts of the Government to secure an available candidate had failed, but he expressed himself as confident that within the next three months one would be found. General Prim had, apparently, good cause to believe that he spoke the truth, for on the 3d of July he announced to the Council of Ministers the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a member of the younger branch of the royal family of Prussia. On the following day the Council appoved the choice of Prim, and ordered the Cortes to be convoked on the 20th, to vote on the proposition. But as soon as the project of Prim was made public, France was thrown into consternation. The Emperor Napoleon protested against the scheme as a check and a menace to France, and on the 12th the father of Prince Leopold telegraphed to Madrid the withdrawal of his son, since the peace of Europe was threatened by his candidature. Spain acquiesced in this settlement, but Napoleon rushed headlong into a war with Prussia, ostensibly because King William would not give a guarantee that the candidature of Prince Leopold should never be revived.

Then, while all Europe was convulsed with the disastrous struggle which ensued, the efforts of Prim to secure for Spain a king were relaxed for a time. It soon became evident, however, that the candidature of Prince Leopold could not be revived, even after the empire had fallen and Napoleon became a captive. The establishment of the so-called French Republic on the ruins of the Empire aroused the enthusiasm and sympathy of the Spanish Republicans, and inspired them with fresh hopes of ultimate success. To forestall the reaction which impended, Prim again bestirred himself, and on the 22d of October, it was officially announced that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, the second son of the King of Italy, had been tendered and had accepted the throne. The scheme was pushed forward with all possible rapidity, and within ten days the formal approval of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta by England, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Italy was officially acknowledged by the Spanish Government. A final effort in behalf of the Duke of Montpensier was resolved upon, and the advocates of Serrano and Espartero made a final appeal in their behalf. A vote was at last reached in the Cortes November 16, and after some changes from the negative to the affirmative, the result stood 191 for the Duke of Aosta to 120 against him—not a very large or flattering majority, but a round dozen in excess of the majority of the whole number of deputies required. The choice of the Cortes thus far appears to meet with general approval, or at least has encountered no open demonstrations, except the protest of the Republican deputies, and a committee of fifteen are on their way to Florence to lay the proffered Crown at the feet of the King elect.

The New King of Spain.

Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria, Duke of Aosta, upon whom the majority of the Constituent Cortes has fixed as successor to the cast-off Isabella II, is the second son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and was born on the 30th of May, 1845, and is therefore a little over twenty-five years of age. At the time of his birth his father was simply heir-apparent to the throne of the petty kingdom of Sardinia, and a united Italy, with Rome as its capital, was a mere yearning of the people. Prince Amadeus entered the army, nominally at least, early in life, and, after passing through the inferior grades as rapidly as became his illustrious birth, was made colonel of the Lombard Grenadiers, then lieutenant-general of cavalry, and eventually a vice-admiral in the Italian navy. In the campaign against Austria in 1866, which terminated in the annexation of Venetia to the Italian kingdom, Prince Amadeus accompanied his father and his elder brother, the Crown Prince Humbert; and, as commander of a brigade, participated in the opening battle of the war—that of Custozza, which was fought on the 24th of June, and resulted in the defeat of the Italians. In this battle both of the young Italian princes greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery, and Prince Amadeus was wounded in the chest, and in consequence removed from the field.

The only other event of significance in his life thus far was his marriage, on the 30th of May, 1867, to a scion of an old historical family of Italy, the Princess Maria Victoria Charlotte Henrietta Jane, daughter of Prince Charles Emanuel del Pozza della Cisterno and Louisa Caroline Chislamo, Countess de Merodi. The future Queen of Spain was born on the 9th of August, 1847. The result of this marriage is a son, now about two years old. Although King Victor Emanuel created some surprise by consenting to this comparatively insignificant alliance for his second son, the new King of Spain is connected by the marriage of his sisters with two royal houses, the eldest sister, the Princess Clotilde, being the wife of Prince Napoleon, first cousin to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, while his youngest sister, the Princess Maria Pia, is the wife of King Luis I, of Portugal. He is also nearly related by blood to the Imperial family of Austria, his mother, the late Queen Adelaide, having been the daughter of the Archduke Renier, of Austria. His paternal grandmother, Theresa, was also an Austrian Archduchess.

And now the world awaits the result of the attempt to seat an Italian prince upon the throne of the Spanish Bourbons. If it proves successful, and the young Prince displays a little good sense and devotion to the task which is about to fall upon him, Spain will have good cause to congratulate herself upon getting rid of the Bourbons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary:—

Miss Adele Picot, President	No. 906 Spruce street.	
Mrs A. Picolet, Vice-President	917 Spruce	"
Madame P. Jacob, Secretary	935 Spruce	"
Madame M. Lardet, Treasurer	113 S. Tenth	"
Madame Benjamin Hart	139 N. Twentieth	"
Madame Dr. Lippe	1204 Walnut	"
Miss E. Brazier	611 South Tenth	"
Miss A. LaRoche	1349 Pine	"
Miss E. R. Perrot	1309 Horstman	"
Madame Z. Jollivet	224 South Ninth	"
Mrs. E. Salles	212 South Ninth	"
Mrs. Bezard	214 South Ninth	"
Madame Breton	223 South Ninth	"
Madame Romain	231 South Ninth	"
Madame Monestier	824 Walnut	"
Miss M. Ane	1736 Sansom	"
Mrs. McGrady	1736 Sansom	"
Miss Annie Nevins	912 Spruce	"
Miss E. Lejambre	947 Pine	"
Misses Laval	708 Pine	"
Miss Lizzie Parker	1443 N. Twelfth	"
Mrs. S. Fuguet	1134 Spruce	"
Mrs. M. Lalitte Johnson	1729 Pine	"
Mrs. E. Martine	1346 S. Spruce	"
Mrs. McCauley	611 South Tenth	"
Mrs. E. W. Smith	1204 Walnut	"
Mrs. E. Feron	1110 Lombard	"
Mrs. D'Invilliers	Germantown.	
Mrs. Paul Girard		
Mrs. D. Morat		
Mad'lle Frassoni	229 North Broad	"

Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs. D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche.

The ladies have concluded to meet on Tuesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame Jacob's No. 935 Spruce street. 11 21

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 26 2p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if "default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in any such case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 50,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 50 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members,*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

.....	cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot	$.....
.....	cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot	.....
.....	cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft.	.....
.....	Total quantity. Total value	.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

☞ Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ——— ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 295 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS
(Texas and Louisiana),
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870.

The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is revoked.

A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated September 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal.

By order of the Department Commander.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. 11 17 6t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on RACE street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward.

Said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
11 16 19 22 29 4t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
11 16 19 22 29 Secretary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large delegation of officers of the different Lodges of the Knights of Pythias, of Baltimore, arrived in this city on Sunday night about half-past eleven o'clock, accompanied by McClurg's brass band, and took lodgings at the Girard House.

—The Police Committee of Councils, accompanied by the Mayor and Chief of Police, made their annual official visit yesterday morning to the police stations in the lower part of the city. The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventeenth districts were visited, and everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

—A meeting of the Sunday-school teachers of Philadelphia was held last night, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Sabbath-school Association, in the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street, below Eighteenth.

—The fifth anniversary of Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church was celebrated last evening at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch streets, Bishop Janes presiding. The exercises were commenced by the singing of an anthem. Prayer was then offered by Rev. T. B. Lemmon.

The report of the treasurer, A. H. DeHaven, showed the receipts of the year to have been $121,867·65, and the expenses $107,461·86.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary stated that, during the past year, the society aided by donations and loans one hundred and seventy churches, in thirty-six different States and Territories, extending from Maine to Oregon and from Montana to Florida. The increase in the net receipts of the society for the year was about 25 per cent. in advance of those of last year.

A Board of Managers was then elected composed of Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, Clark, Revs. A. J. Kynett, Joseph Castle, R. H. Patterson, Wm. Cooper, Joseph Mason, S. W. Thomas, W. L. Gray, G. D. Carrow, Wm. M. McCombe, F. C. Murphey, W. J. Paxson, C. H. Payne, J. B. McCullough, J. B. Dobbins, J. W. Jackson, S. Pancoast, W. C. Robinson, G. W. McLaughlin, S. E. Post, P. J. Cox, W. J. Stevenson, H. A. Cleveland, J. H. Alday, and thirty-five laymen.

—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor held yesterday, the House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, November 19, 1870:—Number in house at 12 M., 3299; same time last year, 3323; decrease, 24. A report creating an office to be known as the Hospital Warden, who shall inspect all articles of food and have charge of all supplies except drugs, was offered and adopted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—A family of five persons were murdered near Potosi, Mo., on Saturday last.

—Owing to the existing police troubles in Harrisburg, that city is now patrolled by but two officers.

—The latest election returns from Nevada make the Assembly a tie, and give the Senate a Republican majority of three.

—The contest between the State Superintendent and City School Board of New Orleans, has been decided in favor of the Superintendent.

—Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, caused the arrest of thirty persons last night, in New York, who were witnessing a rat match.

—Four large and valuable steamboats were destroyed by fire at Evansville, Indiana, early yesterday morning. Much freight was burned, and a Mrs. Ward, a passenger on one of the boats, lost her life while attempting to escape.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Navigation of the Delaware—International Coinage—The Liverpool Line of Steamers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade was held last evening, Frederick C. Fraley, Esq., in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Port Wardens, enclosing the following preamble and resolution in reference to the obstruction in the Delaware river known as the Horse Shoe Shoals, passed at the last meeting of the board:—

Whereas, It is important to the commercial reputation of the city of Philadelphia that the navigation of the river Delaware should be kept clear of obstructions, and as it is a well-known fact that our commerce is much intercepted during the winter season, by the accumulation of the ice at the point known as the Horse Shoe Shoals, therefore be it

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three members of this board to invite the Commercial Exchange to appoint a similar committee to co-operate with the Councils of the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of devising a plan to remove the obstruction in the navigation of the river Delaware at the point known as the Horse Shoe Shoals, and apply to the Congress of the United States for the necessary appropriations.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and a committee appointed.

A communication was also laid before the council from the New York Chamber of Commerce, inclosing a series of resolutions adopted at the last monthly meeting of the Chamber in regard to international coinage.

The communication reads as follows:—

The executive committee having reported to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that a letter had been laid before them from the secretary of the National Board of Trade, proposing to bring into discussion, at its next meeting, the subject of international coinage; but it appearing to the committee that, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, the Government has opened a correspondence upon the subject with several of the Governments of Europe, the result to be laid before Congress at its next session, the committee have therefore recommended to the Chamber to advise that no definite action be taken on the subject of international coinage until the result of the correspondence now in progress by the Government shall be laid before Congress.

Therefore, on motion of Mr. S. B. Ruggles, it was

Resolved, That the Chamber adopt the recommendations of the executive committee, and they respectfully advise that any public discussion of the subject in question, before the result of the governmental correspondence shall be laid before Congress, would be premature and inexpedient.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of the foregoing be sent to the National Board of Trade and to the Boards of Trade of the principal cities in the country.

The communication was referred to the delegates afterward elected to represent the Philadelphia Board of Trade at the next meeting of the National Board of Trade.

The secretary also laid before the Council a programme of the proceedings of the next meeting of the National Board of Trade, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 7th of next month.

The programme and the accompanying communication were referred to the committee of the month, with power to act.

Reports of committees being next in order, Mr. John O. James, from the committee on transportation, reported that the obstructions to the direct shipment of freights between this city and the Pacific coast had been removed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The committee on finance reported favorably on sundry bills for salaries and rents, amounting to $450.

Mr. Wetherill, from the committee on direct importations, reported progress and made a brief statement in reference to the action taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company concerning a direct home steamship line between this port and Liverpool. He stated that the committee of the road intrusted with the matter had agreed upon a very feasible plan, which they would report to the board of managers at their next meeting.

In regard to the matter of direct transmittal of imported goods in bond from New York, he presented, on behalf of the committee, the following report:—

The Committee on Direct Importations (increased at the last meeting of the Council by the appointment of Messrs. Read, Lafourcade, Johnson, and Ashmead) respectfully report that they have had repeated consultations upon the subject pressed upon them by the requirements of the act of July 14, 1870, viz., the immediate bonding of a compact transportation line between this port and the port of New York. In accordance with this duty your committee addressed a communication to the President and the Board of Managers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which was received and considered by them in a spirit of the utmost courtesy and liberality, and they at once decided to bond their two lines of transportation immediately, waiving all exceptions to some very objectionable provisions in the conditions of the bond, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And your committee desire to express distinctly their recognition of this spirit of liberality in the managers of that company, as prompted by considerations of high regard for the business interests of this city.

In reference to the objectionable features alluded to, your committee had an interview with Walter Freeman, Esq., General Freight Agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, who proposes to overcome the difficulties respecting transshipment by running cars on steamboats between New York and Amboy.

The second and greatest difficulty lies in the requirement (and certainly an almost irrational requirement) that no other than goods transported under this act shall be carried in the same cars with them, thus compelling the bonded company, it may be, to run a car from city to city with a freight wholly inadequate to pay the expenses.

Another requirement of the bond is that the bonded company shall transport and pay the salary of such inspectors as the Secretary may see fit to appoint to accompany the trains or be stationed at points along the route. From these useless and onerous liabilities they desire to be released, and to effect that they desire the influence and exertions of this board. For this purpose and for other measures, your committee desire to report progress, and ask to be continued in charge, with power to take such steps as may seem desirable for bringing into action this new system, which they deem capable, if fairly inaugurated and administered, of being highly promotive of the business prosperity of this city.

Signed by John P. Wetherill, Chairman; William J. Read and George N. Allen.

The report was adopted and the committee continued.

The Council then proceeded to the election of delegates to the meeting of the National Board of Trade, and the following were elected, with power to fill vacancies:—Messrs. Frederick Fraley, Israel Morris, J. Price Wetherill, and George N. Allen.

Mr. George N. Allen offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, Representations having been made to this board that, by the erection of the Penrose Ferry bridge, as at present proposed, serious injury may be done to the navigation of the Schuylkill river, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be requested to make immediate inquiries as to the correctness of these representations and if in their judgment it is deemed advisable, they are hereby authorized to join with the Board of Port Wardens and the City Surveyor in any communication they may see fit to make to the City Councils on this subject.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

After a short discussion on the census of the city, the chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee for the month:—Messrs. Joseph C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, and Samuel E. Stokes. Adjourned.

CUBA.

The Insurrection—Continued Activity of the Insurgents—Another Storm in the Vuelta Abajo.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—From the country are received renewed evidences of the activity of the insurgents, who are evidently emboldened by the great decrease in the numbers of the Spanish forces. Mail dates from Santiago de Cuba are to the 4th. The successful attack of the insurgents upon the village Ti-Arriba has caused so great consternation in the country that many of the inhabitants are hurrying to the city. A private letter states that two columns, respectively commanded by Colonels Daza and Campos, recently marched out of that city at different times, proposing to form a junction at a certain point and attack a body of insurgents known to be encamped in a certain locality. The first column was permitted to pass through the country unmolested. The other, however, was so fiercely attacked that it was compelled to retreat, which it did precipitately, and out of 850 men but 300 reached the city. The insurgents then turned their attention to the other column, which they also compleled to return to the city with great loss. One of the colonels and many of the officers were wounded. Brigadier Goyeneche had assumed the duties of Governor, on which occasion the usual felicitations were offered by the various civil and military organizations. General Valmaseda was present, and the usual speeches were made declaring the insurrection "in its last agonies," etc.

From Trinidad we learn that on the night of the 6th, about 8 o'clock, the insurgents attacked the village of San Pedro with the cry of "*Viva el Cantaguey!*" "*Viva Bembeta!*" dispersing the patrol, killing several, and wounding others. They numbered about one hundred, and retired before a force sent out from the fort in the vicinity.

The journals here publish a statement that Quesada has gone to Mexico for the purpose of enlisting men in the cause of the insurrection.

By the arrival of the steamer General Lersundi at Batabano on the 6th, we learn that another storm of wind and rain was experienced in the Vuelta Abajo on and during the first four days of the previous week. It was the strongest on the 2d and 3d, and it is stated that all the tobacco sprouts, the fruits, and many of the vegetables, were destroyed. It is also confirmed that great losses and much suffering have resulted from the hurricane of the 29th and 20th of October. Letters from Pinar del Rio mention great damages to the place from the storm of the 2d. The rain caused an overflow of the river Guama, and the bridge spanning it was only saved by the efforts of the inhabitants in removing the debris of fallen trees and other things which accumulated against it.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS—CHANGE IN THE PRUSSIAN PLANS—CONCENTRATION OF THE ENTIRE INVADING FORCE ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is reported that Russia has fifty iron-clad monitors at Nickolaief, drawing less than eighteen feet of water. The Russian fortifications of Azof have been greatly strengthened, and are represented to be impregnable.

The Levant *Herald* of the 19th says it has reason to believe the Porte has ordered the military reserves to be called into service.

Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Constantinople.

A number of German vessels are blockaded in Yarmouth harbor by French iron-clads.

Wade, Secretary of the British Legation in China, writes from Pekin, under date of November 3, that there will probably be no necessity for the employment of military force to obtain redress for the Tien-Tsin outrages.

The Germans are fortifying Montbeliard. The country between Longwy and Montmedy is occupied by the enemy. The Germans are advancing toward the department of Haut-Saone, via Vesoul, Granville, and Bouilon. There is a force of the enemy 20,000 strong in position near Gray.

Another balloon from Paris was captured near Chartres.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—A special from Brussels says there is every indication that Moltke, anticipating a supreme effort by Trochu, and fearing the ability of the Germans to successfully resist a sortie in force, has ordered the abandonment of the former plans of the expeditions in the west and southwest of France, and the concentration of all the forces in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. Manteuffel has been stopped in his march towards Amiens, and ordered to join the army of Saxons investing north Paris, while the Duke of Mecklenburg and the army of Frederick Charles, having effected a junction between Etampes and Fontainebleau, are approaching Paris from the south. These movements will increase the force investing Paris to 370 000. On the other hand, the armies of the Loire, east and north, are without any formidable foe in front.

Chancellor Hatherly has formally notified his colleagues that he will resign his office should the government declare war against Russia. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell, and Childers, it is believed, will do the same.

The city is full of rumors that Prince Gortschakoff has informed Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and submit Russia's claims to a Congress.

A correspondent at Rome, on the 15th instant, describes the preparations there making for the reception of Victor Emanuel. By order of the Pope, every church will be closed during the King's presence in the city. The States of the Church have been placed under an interdict.

A special from St. Petersburg, the 17th, says:—Anti-Prussian organs here declare that, after subduing France, Prussia will annex all German-speaking people under Prussian rule, and in order to make herself a great maritime power, Prussia will also annex Holland. These views have been presented strongly to the Czar, who persists in declaring that King William will always retain him as his friend and ally.

A telegram from Tours to-day says the army of the Loire has suffered no defeat, nor even a repulse, up to this time. All its movements have been successfully executed. Paladines keeps his secrets well. A decisive engagement is expected to-morrow or Wednesday.

Private despatches received from Tours to-night contain assurances that an armistice has been agreed to. No details are yet obtained.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(Special to the New York *Herald*.)—I have undoubted information, which I will be able to substantiate by evidence in a few days, of a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, made before the war between Prussia and France.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—A Berlin special to-day reports that the British and Prussian Ministers say the danger of a rupture is abating.

BERLIN, Nov 21.—It is reported that Paris is disposed to yield. The French troops which were engaged west of Paris did not belong to the Army of the Loire. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is to push westward, while the rest of the German forces surround Paris.

The Federal Council, now in session here, has received reports touching the accession of Baden and Darmstadt to the Confederation. The draft of a new Federal Constitution is under consideration, and a supply bill for war purposes has been introduced.

The King of Bavaria is preparing to visit Versailles.

Commissioners Mittnacht and Von Suckowe have returned to Germany from Versailles, with full authority to negotiate with the southern States.

A French fleet is off the north coast of Holland, between the islands of Texel and Berkum.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 20.—Accounts from Paris show that the Parisians are much disheartened. The French endeavored with four companies of infantry and four guns to relieve the garrison of La Fere, but they were repulsed and driven beyond the river Oise by a battalion of the 50th Prussian regiment. A sortie from the fortress was made directly after the fattack from without, but it was likewise repulsed.

General D'Aurelles hazarded much in order to relieve the capital, by placing the army of the besiegers between two forces; but the situation is equally critical on the German side. This moment the French army is falling back on its reserves, resisting the army of Prince Frederick Charles.

A sortie from Paris, combined with an attack in the rear of Versailles, is daily expected. The Parisians yesterday attempted to erect bridges over the Seine, near Sevres, to be used in case of a sortie, but have not yet succeeded.

General Von Moltke seems to think that the consequences of a sortie would be extremely serious. Last night the personal luggage of the King was all packed up, in readiness for instant flight, and the same precautions will be taken to-night. The Duke of Mecklenburg has asked for further instructions, saying he cannot hold his positions in the face of the greater strength of the Army of the Loire. Von Moltke says no troops can possibly be spared from the army around Paris, and the Duke must fall back until he meets the army of Frederick Charles. A junction is expected to-night between his advance and the Duke's rear at Ramboouillet.

The French troops occupying Nantes-sur-Seine, Dreux and Verdun are not portions of the army of the Loire, but detachments of Bourbaki's army of the north. All this information admirably supplements news received in London to-day. The Prussian dispatch announcing actions on the 18th at Chateaudun and Chateaunef was erroneous. Only one action was fought that day. At Chateaudun a severe engagement took place, resulting at first in the repulse of the French. The Prussian cavalry were subsequently checked by the arrival of the 22d division. This makes it clear that D'Aurelles is still moving with his right, his left resting on Orleans.

Great care is taken to conceal D'Aurelles' plans, but I state, on high authority, that he is amusing the Duke of Mecklenburg with a portion of his army while moving the bulk of his force, not less than 120,000 men, northward to form a junction with Keratry coming from the west, and with Bourbaki coming from the northeast. They will then move quickly on Paris with the combined armies, which will be under the command of Gambetta and D'Aurelles, Bourbaki, leaving behind him large reserves, is moving forward with 65,000 perfectly armed and trained troops. Keratry has 50,000. When these armies form a junction the number of troops will not be less than 265,000, besides their reserves, and 100,000 of the army of the Loire intrenched at Orleans, and holding the line extending north of Chateaudun and Chartres.

Part of Prince Frederick Charles' army has established communication with the Duke of Mecklenburg between Etampes and Fontainebleau. The whole force of the former will probably effect a junction on the 23d. The united strength of his force will then be 120,000. The strategy of D'Aurelles has drawn them considerably south, where he confronts them with an intrenched army of equal numbers, while with the main body of 265,000 men he moves on Versailles from the west,

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·55 | MOON SETS..... 6·07
SUN SETS..... 4·37 | HIGH WATER..... 1·03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 9
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 10
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Algeria	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 24
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 26
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 26
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Godfrey, from Liverpool Sept. 15, with mdse. to Cope Bros. Had head winds the entire passage, with severe gales. Went ashore on the Pea Patch 14th inst., as before reported, and after discharging 300 tons into lighters was hauled off at 10 A. M. 21st inst. by steamtugs America, Douglass, and revenue cutter Miami. The Wyoming sustained no damage.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Alpine, Hines, 38 days from Glasgow, with mdse. to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr W. H. Brinsfield, Jones, 5 days from Federalsburg, Md., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Nellie, Keen, 2 days from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr S. R. Gait, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 21.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, viz:

BRISTOL, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

S. M. Hildreth, St. James, W. T. Forward, C. A. Dornfield, J. W. Barker, Great North, Mary X, and Charles McCaffrey, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 23.—Six regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 21—10 A. M.—Arrived this A. M. schr Lameyer, from Arecibo for Philadelphia. The captain reports that the schr Black Duck left port five days previous to his sailing, bound to Philadelphia.

Passing in this A. M. a herm. brig.

In harbor, bark Le Baron and 2 schr. Wind S.W. 4 P. M.—Schr Lameyer left for Philadelphia early this A. M. A herm. rigged steamer from the southward passed in at 1·30. Vessels in harbor unchanged. Wind W.N.W. Cloudy, with heavy haze to seaward.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers City of Paris and Batavia, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer England, Webster, from New York 5th, at Queenstown 20th inst.

Steamer Ismalia, from New York, at Liverpool yesterday.

Steamer Santiago de Cuba, Limeburner, from Brouwershaven, 28th ult., at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, from New York, at Havana 14th inst. for Sisal and Vera Cruz.

Steamer North America, Slocum, fm Rio Janeiro 26th ult. at New York yesterday.

Steamer Annie, Chase, for Wilmington, Del., cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst. from New York.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, for New Orleans via Havana and Key West, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst.

Steamer Geo. Washington, Yager, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 16th inst.

Steamer Missouri, Edwards, from New York for Havana, was passed 18th inst., 15 miles E. N. E. from Sand Key.

Steamer Emily B. Souder, Crowell, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 15th inst.

Steamer United, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 18th inst.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 16th inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Savannah at 8 A. M. 20th inst.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 20th inst. at 7 A. M.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Charlestown at 8 30 A. M. 21st inst.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence, at Salem, Mass., at 10·20 A. M. 21st inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, at Pensacola 14th inst. from Mobile.

Schr F. St Clair Edwards, Ireland, at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst. from Charleston.

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Schr Commerce, Dorn, for Trenton, N. J., cl'd at Baltimore 19th inst.

Schr James S. Maloy, Russell, sailed from Richmond 18th inst. for Bridgeport, Conn., via Osborne's.

Schr May Morn, Stetson, at Jacksonville 16th inst from Savannah.

Schr Mary E. Graham, Fountain, for Philadelphia cleared at Jacksonville 15th inst.

Schrs Bee and Henry Allen, hence, at Alexandria 19th inst.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, at Fernandina 15th inst. from Savannah.

Schrs R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, and John D. Austin, Davis, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 17th inst.

Schrs Frank Herbert, Baker; W. F. Phelps, Cranmer; and Jane W. Baker, Reed, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Schr George and Emma, hence, at Norwich 18th instant.

Schr Marietta, Steelman, at Alexandria 19th inst. from Georgetown, and sailed for Jersey City.

Schrs H. P. Ely, Stokes, for New Haven, and R. S. Dean, Cook, for Taunton, both from Philadelphia; and C. H. Heller, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

Schrs Lizzie Maul, Buhler; H. B. McCauley, Cain; William F. Garrison, Morris; J. K. Manning, Gandy; I. H. Wainwright, Abrams; and F. R. Baird, Ireland, hence for Boston; James O'Donohue, Smith, do. for Bangor; A. Hammond, Paine, do. for Rockport, Mass.; M. & E. Henderson, Price, do. for Salem; and Lookout, McFarland, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, from Cardiff for New York, which put back to Penarth Roads, through stress of weather, not with damage as before reported, resumed her voyage 1st inst.

Steamer Northern Light, Porter, from Savannah for New York, with 2800 bales cotton, was off Western Bar, Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst., short of coal, which would be supplied during the day.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, of New Bedford, from Boston for Philadelphia, was the vessel seen ashore on the east end of Middle Ground (Vineyard Sound) on the morning of the 16th inst. Was hauled off by the U. S. revenue cutter Moccasin, Captain Baker, and proceeded without damage.

The Gloucester *Telegraph* publishes a summary of the successes of the fishing business from that port for the year 1870, and a recapitulation of the total disasters to the Gloucester fleet. The disasters have been quite numerous, although the loss of property has been somewhat smaller than the last year, while the loss of life has been in excess of that of the last year. Eleven vessels, of a total tonnage of 658·68 tons, have been lost, whose aggregate value was $65,500, on which there was $50,485 insurance. The number of lives lost was 88.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follow:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	9 40 P. M
" "	Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
" arrives at	Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8 35 P. M.
" arrives at	Erie	7 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	9 30 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6 25 P. M.
" arrives at	Lock Haven	7 05 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	8 50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	10 00 P. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	6 50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	9 00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8 25 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9 30 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves	Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
" "	Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	9 40 A. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·25, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way, Reading, and Allentown	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8·15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10·20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3 30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4·30
Pottstown Accom	4 00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7·00
Reading & Potts. Acc	4·45	Harrisburg, Pottsv'le, and Allentown Acc	9 10
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3 15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4·00 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST

Trains leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 10·50 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3½, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8½ A. M., 1, 8, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½ 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·35, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7½, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and

Evening Telegraph

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TTESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record,* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the **East, North,** West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the **afternoon** despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE following communication has been addressed to certain parties who are supposed to be interested in preventing the public buildings from being erected upon Penn Squares:—

—— DEAR SIR:—Please meet a few friends to consult about taking the opinion of the Supreme Court, on Monday, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 211 South Sixth street. (Office of W. L. Hirst, Esq.)
19th November, 1870.

The object of this is undoubtedly to obtain an injunction to restrain the commissioners from erecting the public buildings in the manner they propose; and it is but one of the schemes upon which the property holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares are resorting to defeat the expressed will of the people. In view of the large majority at the last election in favor of the Penn Squares site, we are confident that the Supreme Court will not interfere, but it is nevertheless important that those who wish to see the public buildings located upon the only proper place for them should be alive to the machinations of their opponents. The obstructive measures of the anti-Penn Squarites ought not to induce the commissioners to give way in the least, or to delay in carrying out their plans. The sooner the work is commenced of preparing the Penn Squares for the public buildings the better it will be for all parties concerned, for when the work is once actually under way there will be even less excuse than at present for interference. The Anti-Penn-Squareites are now endeavoring to influence one of the largest property-holders in the neighborhood of Broad and Market streets to oppose the erection of the public buildings there. We know this to be a fact, but we can scarcely believe that they have much hope for success, in view of the fact that all the property contiguous to Penn Squares will be largely increased in value by the public buildings being located there. This will serve as an example, however, of the schemes that are being put in motion to annoy the Commissioners and to defeat, if possible, the wishes of the people of Philadelphia with regard to the location of their public buildings.

THE FRENCH WAR MOVEMENTS.

IF we are to believe the cable despatches of the *World*, the grand sortie from Paris, for which Trochu has so long been preparing, will soon be made at a moment when the armies of Paladines, Keratry, and Bourbaki are harassing the Prussian rear. This statement must be received with many grains of allowance, on account of the strong pro-French proclivities of the despatches which have emanated from the same source, but it probably affords a fair indication of what sanguine Frenchmen hope to accomplish some of these fine days. The course of the campaign has fully proved that the leaders of the German army consider an assault upon Paris an extremely hazardous proceeding, and they have anticipated its capture rather through the slow process of a siege than by a "short, sharp, and decisive" assault. However certain this method may prove in the end, it gives the French the advantage of months of recruiting, organization, drilling, and arming, both within the walls of the beleaguered capital and in the large and populous districts which have not yet been penetrated by the German armies. A quick-witted and patriotic nation should make good use of so much time, and raw French recruits have the reputation of learning the art of war, under favorable or exciting circumstances, in a remarkably brief period. The men enclosed within the walls of Paris alone are sufficiently numerous, and they ought to be, after four months' drilling, sufficiently well skilled in the manual exercises and the art of war, to make a powerful demonstration on any given portion of the Prussian line, while Paladines, Bourbaki, and Keratry should also be strong enough, with the hundreds of thousands of men under their command, to seriously harass the German forces. If France is as skilful in promptly organizing effective armies out of raw material as America was during the late war, she may yet make a fearful rally against the invader; but we are so accustomed to see French anticipations blasted by the genius of Moltke and the overpowering strength of the forces under his command, that we must have convincing proof of the prowess of the soldiers of the republic before we can be fully satisfied of their ability to recover the ground lost by the soldiers of the empire.

MEXICAN SMUGGLING.

A DESPATCH from the city of Mexico, via Havana, states that "the Mexican Congress by a large majority has decided to continue the *zone libre*, notwithstanding the strong opposition of Minister Romero," and that "the frontier States are threatened with revolution unless the law is passed." The practical effect of this policy is very injurious to the United States. It is based on the idea of admitting foreign goods free, or nearly free, of duty in Mexican frontier districts, and once landed, splendid opportunities are afforded for smuggling either into Central Mexico or the contiguous portions of this country. The tariffs of both nations are thus violated for the benefit of a swarm of unmitigated rascals, and a ring is established which reaps enormous profits from an evasion of impost duties in a manner analogous to that adopted by the American whisky ring during the continuance of the high tax on distilled spirits. Minister Romero, in opposing the continuation of the *zone libre*, was no doubt animated by a desire to render tardy justice to this country, as well as to vindicate the tarnished honor of his own nation; but his efforts have been nullified by the audacious Mexican smugglers. Since their threat of a revolution, which was probably commingled with bribery, has exerted a commanding influence in the Mexican Congress, it remains to be seen what action our Government will take. It certainly has grave cause of complaint against the perpetuation of a system which will be actively used for the depletion of the American Treasury and the injury of American manufacturers; and there will be good reason for breaking up the "free zone" business, even if we have to seize and hold it until the rascally Greasers learn to deal justly. In the end a resort to this desperate remedy will probably become absolutely necessary, for the cruel and cowardly scoundrels on our Southwestern frontier can never be held in check by their own Government, and they will never cease to prey upon ours until they are crushed by its arms and punished by its laws.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

THE fact that so little is needed to make the navigation of the Delaware river all that could be desired has hitherto prevented the National Government from bestowing upon it the attention it deserves. From above Philadelphia to its mouth it is a broad, deep stream, capable of floating the largest vessels, and it has always been our boast and pride that crafts incapable of entering New York and other harbors could come up our river and discharge their cargoes upon the wharves of Philadelphia without impediment. The only serious interference with free navigation at all seasons is the shallow at the lower part of the neck known as the "Horseshoe Shoals," and at this place an ice accumulation takes place nearly every winter that occasions an infinite amount of difficulty to vessels coming in and going out of port. These shoals are increasing every year, and threaten to interfere with the navigation of large vessels at other seasons than mid winter, and it is a matter of the first importance that some decided effort should be made to remove them, or at least to make them less troublesome than they now are. A short time ago Councils adopted a series of resolutions calling the attention of Congress to the subject, and yesterday the Board of Trade had under consideration a resolution adopted a few days ago by the Board of Port Wardens, inviting the Board of Trade and the Commercial Exchange to appoint a joint committee to co-operate with Councils to devise a plan to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the river Delaware at the point mentioned, and to apply to Congress for the necessary appropriation. We are gratified to see Councils and the representatives of the commercial interests of the city making an earnest move in this matter, and Congress certainly ought to grant the appropriation asked for. Where the National Government has spent one dollar for the benefit of Philadelphia it has laid out thousands for the benefit of other and less important localities, and we certainly have some claims that are entitled to a respectful hearing. We do not complain that more money has been invested in the improvement of other harbors, for happily we are so situated that our harbor pretty much takes care of itself. The fact, however, that we have had no appropriation of any moment gives us an additional claim upon the Government when we really need one. It is clearly the duty of the nation, and not of the city of Philadelphia, to maintain a great national highway like the Delaware river in good condition; and the work to be performed upon the "Horseshoe Shoals," in order to prevent an ice block every winter, is so small comparatively that there ought to be no hesitation whatever in Congress about appropriating all the funds that are required for the purpose. If the subject is urged with the proper vigor by Councils, the Board of Trade, and the Commercial Exchange, and our representatives in Congress do their whole duty in the matter, Congress would at least be compelled to give the subject consideration, and we doubt not that the appropriation would be granted. The only fear we have on this point is in the fact that the false policy of economy which Congress has of late pursued, which saves at the spigot and lets out at the bunghole, may prevent the appropriation from being made. If Congress would abolish the franking privilege, more than enough money could be saved to remove all obstructions to the free navigation of the Delaware, but the franking privilege is so dear to the hearts of the members that, from all appearances, they would rather see all the harbors in the country closed up than to give up their facilities for burdening the mails with tons of useless documents, not to speak of dirty clothes and matters of that sort.

GENERAL BUTLER, in his letter on the McGarrahan claim, which we published yesterday, takes the ground that if the whole controversy connected with it is probed to the bottom it will be found that "the people of the United States have of right millions of property in that claim." He does not believe that it belongs to McGarrahan, and he thinks it doubtful whether the title of the New Idria Company can be clearly established; and it seems that while our politicians have been ranging themselves so strongly on the side of Cæsar or Pompey, they have been forgetting the rights of Rome. This is the old story, perpetually repeated, in a thousand forms, at Washington.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL others on exhibition, is the AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

NO. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

NICKEL-PLATED TEA SETS now take the place of silver. Housekeepers prefer them. Housebreakers will not take them.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1860.

White Almeria Grapes

In fine large clusters, in splendid condition.
NEW CROP FINEST DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
LOOSE MUSCATEL, SEEDLESS, and other fine brands of Raisins, just received per steamer, at greatly reduced prices.
GOSHEN BUTTER of finest quality, in small tubs, expressly for family use.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
11 22 tuf4p Below Chesnut.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Now offer their entire importation of
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
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GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES
In Beautiful Clusters,
35 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR $1·00.

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SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

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GREAT COMBINATIONS
AT
GREAT BROWN HALL!

Excellence,	COMBINED WITH	Economy,
Beauty,		Durability,
Tasteful Fit,		Comfort,
Neatest Style,		Choice Fabric,
Latest Fashions,		Lowest Price,
Finest Material,		Splendid Pattern,
Perfect Satisfaction,		Wondrous Promptness.

Great Brown Hall.

LOW-PRICE WINTER SUITS
OF FINE ALL-WOOL MATERIAL
FINE OVERCOATS
OF EVERY GRADE AND PRICE.
BUSINESS SUITS
TO SATISFY EVERYBODY.
BOYS' CLOTHES
TO SUIT ALL KINDS OF BOYS.
ALL YOU CAN WANT!
EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE!!
LOWEST PRICE!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
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PHILADELPHIA: PA.

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NAVAL
UNIFORMS
Made in Elegant Style.

UNDOUBTEDLY
THE
Cheapest Clothing in the City.

ALL-WOOL SUITS to Measure.....$13·00
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BANNOCKBURN SUITS to Measure.. 18·00

STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO SALE.

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
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FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

COOPER & CONARD

$1·25

Royal Quality Corded Silk Poplins.

$1·25 Garnet Corded Silk Poplins.
$1·25 Blue Corded Silk Poplins.
$1·25 Modes, Wines, Browns, Greens, etc.
$1 Glossy French Rolled Poplins.
85c. Glossy French Rolled Poplins.
85c. Glossy Wines, Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes.
62c. French Satin Cloths.
75c. English Satin Cloths.
88c. English Satin Cloths.
$1 Best Quality do. do.
50c. French Wool Poplins.
62c. French Wool Poplins.
75c. French Wool Poplins.
$1·25 Best Royal Ribbed Ottomans.

ELEVEN CASES

Of these goods, in all the colors, of every desirable quality, now squeezed down to the lowest possible point.

$1·00 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$1·25 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$1·50 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$1·75 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$2·00 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$2·25 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$2·50 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$2·75 BLACK VELVETEENS.
$3·00 BLACK VELVETEENS.

Bought in large quantities of importers direct.
Selling in large quantities at moderate prices.
The color, finish, weight, and lustre unexceptionable.

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S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths,	**Overcoatings,**
Doeskins,	**Fancy Coatings,**
Cassimeres,	**Velveteens,**
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KEIM & BIDDLE,
. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices
CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BURNOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,
And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.
A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MEFF.
SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.,* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

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LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
28-INCH, FROM $10 TO $18,
32-INCH, FROM $16 TO $20.
Black Velvets for Trimming.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
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EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
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EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street
We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.
Our Present Stock is
Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.
Some Specialties.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
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Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Rip Van Winkle" by the English Opera Troupe.

The opera of *Rip Van Winkle*, by Mr. George F. Bristow, of New York, which was performed for the first time in this city last evening at the Academy of Music, was probably an entire novelty to the great majority, if not to all, of the audience present. It was originally brought out about fifteen years ago, in New York, by the Pyne-Harrison troupe, but failed to make a decided hit, and since that time it has been neglected and nearly forgotten. There are good reasons for the non-success of the work, although it possesses many merits; and while it may be worth while for a competent troupe to perform it occasionally, it will never be as popular as many other works of perhaps no more intrinsic excellence. The libretto in the first and third acts follows Irving's story with reasonable closeness, but in the second act some entirely new matter is introduced, and we are treated to an episode of the Revolutionary War which brings upon the stage "Rip's" grown-up son and daughter, and in addition to the love adventures of the latter gives a little sharp fighting between the Continentals and the redcoats, and other matters of exciting interest. It may be complained that all this is not in the spirit of the original story, but opera librettos are entitled to charitable judgment, and this version of *Rip Van Winkle* is quite good enough for operatic purposes. Whatever its defects may be, it is certainly not a greater perversion of Irving's charming legend than the tasteless drama by Boucicault in which Mr. Jefferson has delighted thousands.

More important than the libretto is the music, which is creditable to the taste and culture of the composer, without being distinguished by any very marked characteristics that will enable it to take a hold upon the public fancy. Most of the airs are pleasing, and some of them positively beautiful, and yet none are sufficiently original to leave any decided impression. As a musical composition *Rip Van Winkle* does not fall far below the average of such a work as *The Bohemian Girl*, for instance. *The Bohemian Girl*, however, is full of attractive melodies that catch the ear at once, and that cannot fail to be remembered. There is little or nothing of this in *Rip Van Winkle*, and it is consequently easy to understand why its placid flow of agreeably mediocre melodies can scarcely make any deep impression upon the average opera-going public.

The performance last evening was creditable, the various characters being sustained in a reasonably satisfactory manner. Mr. Drayton, who personated "Rip Van Winkle," sang in a manner worthy of hearty praise. He committed the error, however, of modelling his "Rip" upon that of Mr. Jefferson, and as a piece of acting it can only be characterized as an imitation, and an exceedingly bad one. Mr. Drayton is a thoroughly good artist, and he could do much better by depending entirely upon his own resources and by making his "Rip Van Winkle" an original creation. Mrs. Barnard represented "Alice," the grown-up daughter of "Rip," in excellent style, and Mr. Castle gave a good personation of "Edward Gardiner," the lover of "Alice." The other parts was fairly sustained, if we except "Dame Van Winkle," for the proper representation of whom Mrs. Drayton's powers were inadequate. The choruses were well rendered, and the orchestration was all that could be desired.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mozart's opera of *The Marriage of Figaro* will be performed this evening, with Messrs. Campbell, Laurence, Bowler, Seguin, Howell, Mrs. Bernard, Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, and Miss Isaacson in the cast.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this evening as "Paul Pry," in Poole's comedy, and as "Asa Trenchard," in *Our American Cousin*.

AT THE CHESNUT the English version of *Petite Faust* will be represented this evening by Mrs. Oates and her burlesque company.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal*, with Mrs. Drew as "Lady Teazle," will be performed this evening. The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Widow's Victim*.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given this evening at Concert Hall by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, assisted by Madame Sophie Mozart, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Madame Jennie Kempton, Mr. Geo. Simpson, and Mr. T. A'Beckett. An interesting and varied programme will be presented.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Hughey Dougherty will appear as "Jimmie Panes" in *A Perplexing Predicament* this evening, in addition to a great variety of other attractions.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

A PERFORMANCE, to consist of a French and an English play, will be given on the evening of December 2d at the Amateur Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street above Chesnut, in aid of the victims of the war in France. Applications for tickets may be made to Madame D'Hervilly, No. 1527 Spruce street.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

NEVER FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MCKIBBIN'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.—This hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Finelli, has changed hands, and will hereafter be under the management of Mr. Jere McKibbin, whose reputation as a connoisseur in *other good things* will be almost certain to win success. We bespeak for him a liberal share of public patronage.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

CHINA AT AUCTION.—The remainder of the stock at Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, will be closed out, commencing Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock.

DR. SAUNDERS' well-known instincts lead him to lecture to-night for the benefit of soldiers, furnishing hall, etc., gratis.

MARRIED.

WILSON—BUDD.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. J. L. Withrow, JOHN WILSON to ELIZABETH BUDD, daughter of Henry S. Garrett, all of this city.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE J. JOHNSTON, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ringgold Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 417 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery. 11

KENT.—On the 20th instant, RICHARD KENT, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, Cadwalader Lodge, No. 253, I. O. of O. F., and Chippewa Tribe, No. 51, Imp. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, above Federal street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—On the 19th instant, MARY, wife of Philip Maguire, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Conestoga street, above Fifty-fourth (Hestonville), on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

SEDENGER.—On the 19th instant, Mr. CHARLES SEDENGER, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Hermitage street, Manayunk, Pa.

SHULL.—On the 20th instant, AMANDA, daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Bornman.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Star of Bethlehem Association, No. 20, I. O. of P., and Joy Council, S. and D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. J. Gorgas, No. 602 Thompson street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WATT.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Hon. W. W. WATT, late Senator of the First district of Pennsylvania, aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, as well as all organizations of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 1915 Lombard street, at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, November 22d, without further notice. §§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THAINE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.
Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.
TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each, and are for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 4t

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with;—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.
W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 823 BAINBRIDGE (late Shippen) Street. Exercises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. The public cordially invited. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Money, etc., earnestly solicited. 11 19 5t

☞ ALL IN FAVOR OF A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT should examine the LETTER PRESS COPIES taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 ftust*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

"I'm wi' ye once Again."

The Parkinson Caramel Depot,

No. 1409 CHESNUT ST., above Broad,

NOW OPEN.

A splendid variety of FINE CARAMELS, fresh every hour. [11 19 3t*

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER'S

1870 SPECIALTIES. 1870

CANNED PEACHES,	NEW RAISINS,
" PINEAPPLES,	" FIGS,
" PEARS,	" CITRON,
" PLUMS,	" LEMON PEEL,
" PEAS,	" ORANGE "
" CORN,	" ORANGES,
" TOMATOES,	" LEMONS,
" ASPARAGUS,	" CURRANTS,
" CHERRIES,	" LADY APPLES,
" RASPBERRIES,	" TABLE "

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, Etc.

All of the Very Best Quality.

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

11 10 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

In small packages.

DOUBLE CROWN LAYER RAISINS, in half and quarter boxes.

FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in clusters.

NEW CURRANTS AND CITRON.

CANNED ASPARAGUS.

FRESH PEACHES. FRESH TOMATOES.

EXTRA NEW MESS MACKEREL, in quarter barrels and kitts.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

Fine Almeria Grapes,

New Paper Shell Almonds,

New Grenoble Walnuts

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

PLATED WARE.

$100,000 WORTH

OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

FOR

Christmas and Wedding Presents.

The Largest, Varied and Most Elegant Stock ever offered in this Country.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,

THIRD BELOW WALNUT,

50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,

CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT

Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,

OR FOR AN

Artisan Building.

11 19 2w

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART,
11 16 St* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 1215 RACE Street; 12 rooms, two baths; all modern conveniences; new tin roof; lot 20x100.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
11 19stuth3t* No. 206 South FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR RENT—ARCH STREET, ABOVE Sixteenth. Only $800. A Ten-Roomed Residence. Bath, gas, furnace, range, stationary washstands, etc. RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
11 21 3t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants,

Brackets, Etc.

OF NEW DESIGNS,

SALESROOMS,

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S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

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ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approve kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK. tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

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Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern."
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

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OFFICES FOR PROCURING

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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

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FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

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FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

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JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

NOW OPENING,

English Plated Wares,

Vienna Fancy Goods,

In Great Variety,

At Low Prices.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

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Books at 50! 40! and 30 Off!

Closing Out Sale of the Retail Department, at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',

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Having concluded to close out all the Miscellaneous Books in our Retail and Wholesale Department, and in future confine ourselves solely to the MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS, we now offer our large and well-selected stock of Popular and Standard Miscellaneous Books at prices below cost, most of them at 50! 40! and 30! per cent. off of retail price, bound in paper, muslin, and half calf.

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ALL IN WANT OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS OF ALL OR ANY KIND, are requested to call and examine the stock on our Counters and Shelves, and we will convince you that the cheapest and best place to buy Books for your Libraries, Presents, or General Reading, is at THE CLOSING OUT SALE OF ALL THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS at the Publishing House of

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Call and examine the Stock on our Counters and Shelves, even if you do not buy, as we are determined to close out all of our Miscellaneous Stock at once.

☞ Parties having left Books or Mdse. on sale with us, are requested to call and take them away, or they will be sold for storage. 1t

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,

DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER

Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.

10 18 tuths2m] T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

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THANKSGIVING DINNERS

Suggest the propriety of protecting the CARPETS by the use of

DRUGGETS.

A handsome assortment of

NEW PATTERNS,

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

11 22 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Latest Cable Quotations.

Com. Vanderbilt's Taxes

Murder of a Naval Officer.

Woman Suffrage in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Vice-Admiral Rowan has been detatched from the Asiatic fleet, and awaits orders. Lieutenant Commander Kells is detatched from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the command of the Pawnee.

Vanderbilt and his Taxes.

Commodore Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, H F. Clarke, and others, composing the delegation, arrived here this morning and called at the Internal Revenue Bureau at 1 o'clock this afternoon, where they had an interview of nearly an hour with acting Commissioner Douglas, Solicitor Smith, and Mr. Chetley Chief of the Law Division, on the subject of the assessment of tax upon what is known as the eight per cent. scrip dividend declared by the New York Central Railroad. They said the reason why they had not heretofore made a statement of the facts in the case was that the gentleman most capable of giving it, the book-keeper, was obliged to go to Europe for the benefit of his health, and on his return commenced the work, but was again taken sick and they asked that the matter be postponed until his recovery.

The Acting Commissioner thought that time was too indefinite, but the Collector of Internal Revenue at Albany would be instructed to suspend the collection of the tax till the first of January unless otherwise ordered, by which time the delegation promised to have the facts either through the book-keeper or some other person. The question was asked whether the Bureau would not decide on the law in advance, so that the Assessor would be thus guided in the matter, but the Commissioner replied the Bureau preferred to hear the facts before giving a decision. The interview was mainly for the purpose of procuring an extension of time. About the first of January the delegation may have another interview.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—A fire at Jamaica Plains to-day destroyed the premises of Henry Dudley, flour and grain dealer. The upper part was used as an armory for Company A, 1st Regiment. Loss, $12,000—insured.

FROM THE WEST.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention convened at the Case Hall at 11 o'clock this morning, and will continue two days. Many prominent members are present, including Mrs. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Livermore.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 81. Railways steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 32¾. Calcutta Linseed firmer. Refined Petroleum declining. Linseed oil firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 9½d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Old red Western spring wheat, 9s. 4d. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. Linseed oil, £31 3d.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

LACE GOODS.

French Caps

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces.

Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.

Handkerchiefs, very cheap.

Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.

Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.

French Muslin and Tarlatan

For Evening Dresses.

Infants' Outfits

10 20 thstu3mrp On hand and made up to order.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

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No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,

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98 DUANE St. and 452 BROADWAY, New York.

166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY,

No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at

MODERATE PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry

carefully repaired. 9 13 thstu3mrp

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are on the verge of another change in the issues and elements of our political parties. The late elections indicate it. The great revolution which commenced with the active agitations of the slavery question forty years ago was completed in the fifteenth amendment. Throughout the Union the negro, who was a slave or an outlaw, is a citizen and a voter. The million of Union bayonets which effected this change put down at the same time the pernicious fallacy of State sovereignty. The old Government, founded upon slavery and the caste of color, is gone, and a new Government, resting upon the basis of universal liberty and equal rights, takes its place. The outside Democratic party has ceased at last to fight it, and the battle is ended. The inside and the outside party are adrift upon a sea of speculations, and the question is, how will they come out?

We are looking to General Grant for a new departure. Surely he cannot expect to stand still when the progress of modern events is at the rate of forty miles an hour. Ten years ago a Northern man found south of the Ohio river or the Susquehanna without his vouchers as a friend of slavery, or that "he is sound on the goose," ran the risk at every village or cross-road grocery of a coat of tar and feathers and a ride on a rail. From this landmark of negro slavery to the oration of an African Senator from the seat of Jeff Davis we have gone through the work of a revolution which honest Abe Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress in 1862, proposed to accomplish as far as the abolition of slavery, by the year 1900 This work of a century, then, of the old stage coach epoch, has, in this new age of steam and lightning communications, been done in ten years, in the change of our Government from slavery to liberty, and from the caste of kink and color to the common platform of civil and political equality. Nor in the work of progress are we alone. Within four years Austria has advanced from the cloisters and cobwebs of the Middle Ages to the front rank of modern reforms; and Prussia, in the great German Confederation, has gained the position of arbiter of Europe, which France, under the debaucheries of the second empire, has lost. Within a few months the Pope and the city of Rome have been relieved of his temporal power, and the Eternal City, as the capital of "Young Italy," promises to eclipse its splendors under Augustus. By the tremendous forces of steam and lightning in harness, a free press and free thought, all the world is advancing to liberty, equal rights, and popular institutions. In fact, since Joshua commanded the "sun to stand still upon Gibeon and the moon in the valley of Ajalon," and "the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and hasted not to go down about a whole day," there has been no suspension in the movements of our solar system, and none in the efforts of mankind to better their condition. To these efforts, however, modern inventions and appliances have given a momentum never dreamed of even so late as fifty years ago; so that all nations feel the pressure, all are moved by it, and the United States more powerfully than any other.

Does General Grant, then, in the very front of this universal forward movement of the nineteenth century, expect to stand still? Does he think he can rest upon his laurels? Glorious as is the work he has achieved, does he think the American people suppose their work is finished with the Union they have restored, and the peace, liberty, and prosperity they have won? No. Does he, then, suppose that retrenchmeat of expenses, reduction of taxes, and the payment of the national debt will suffice for the campaign of 1872? He seems to think so. Here, then, we must buttonhole him for a moment, while we talk to him from the experience of an old political campaigner. You have, General, the Presidential succession at your command, and the great party of the new dispensation and of the future. The elements of both our great parties, as they stand, are only divided by side issues, small-potato politicians and the spoils. The floating materials from both these parties are increasing, and the Republican party wants some new idea for another forward march. So far it has been the aggressive party in great ideas, and it must still be aggressive, or it will be displaced. Your conservative party may do as a temporary makeshift, but in a great battle against a progressive idea it is always a failure.

The old Federal party, developed under John Adams, was a conservative party; and we need not repeat its short career against the aggressive radical Republican party of Jefferson. This Jeffersonian Republican party having finished its appointed mission, and having no new ideas to fight for, was broken up and dispersed in 1824. Thus John Quincy Adams became President; but what did his excellent administration avail him against General Jackson and his cotton bag victory of New Orleans? Those cotton bags, however, were pretty well used up in 1828, and Jackson's second election was mainly due to his war against "Nick Biddle and his National Bank monster." Van Buren came in under the wing of Jackson, but, owing to the financial revolution of 1837, he went out in the next election in a popular whirlwind, to the songs of the hard cider and log cabin candidate, and to the chorus of

"Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Tyler, with his bank vetoes, an aggressive policy, so crippled the old Whig party that in 1844 Polk, a small politician, on the progressive platform of "Texas and Oregon," was too much for the great Henry Clay, personally the most popular man of his time in the United States. In 1848, on the military glory of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, "Old Rough and Ready"—General Taylor—cut out General Cass, the Democratic candidate; but in 1852, on the grand idea of sectional peace on the slavery question, through Henry Clay's compromise measures of 1850, Pierce, an amateur soldier and a haphazard nomination, not only defeated General Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, but utterly demolished the old Whig party.

Here opens the new chapter of our second Republican party. Pierce, led by the Southern "secesh" oligarchy, in violating the compact upon which he was elected, reopened with a tenfold increased heat the slavery agitation, brought this Republican Anti-slavery party into the foreground, and step by step, since it came into power in 1860, it has advanced from victory to victory, the great aggressive and progressive party of the day, from the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law to the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment. Its work achieved is a revolution in the government as great as that of France from the old Bourbon monarchy to the republic of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." This powerful party, from the bloodiest civil war in human history, has restored peace and the Union without the usual afterwork of the scaffold, and while under the logic of events a "blasted nigger" holds the plantation of Jeff. Davis, even Davis himself may freely play the lion of "the lost cause" from Maine to Texas.

But here, Mr. President, with this great revolution completed, here is the opening for a new departure. Do you expect to hold your ground on the merits of a careful and prudent administration? John Quincy Adams could not do it. To stand still is not in the nature of the American people, and it is a policy opposed to the universal spirit of the age. You want, General, for your party, some new legends. "Let us have peace" is good; but we have peace. We want something that we have not. We want some new word of progress that will ring like a trumpet through the land. We want Cuba and all that group of the West Indies; we want Mexico; we want Central America and a ship canal across some one of those isthmus passages for a short cut from New York to Shanghai; we want the line of the great St. Lawrence to the sea as an outlet for the rapidly accumulating, heavy products of the mighty Northwest, and we want an American settlement, do you hear, of those Alabama claims. These things are written in the book of "manifest destiny." The book is in your hands, Mr. President, with any or all these splendid prizes at your option. You may take your choice; but in failing to choose you will disappoint the expectations of the country, and even Fenton may run you a scrub-race for the succession.

A SUBJECT FOR GENERAL SHERMAN AND FOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We sincerely hope that one of the first subjects taken up by Congress at its approaching session will be an inquiry into the condition and treatment of the enlisted men of our little army, and the manner in which recruiting for it is conducted. That something is radically wrong somewhere is but too apparent from the frightful number of desertions occurring throughout the army; and though it has been said that in his forthcoming annual report General Sherman will confine himself to a simple statement of facts, without making any suggestions, we trust he will at least give such emphasis to this matter as will secure for it the attention it deserves.

Soldiers, as a class, are disinclined to make complaints. The good men silently bear with their grievances, while those less gifted with patience or the spirit of subordination simply desert as the readiest way of finding relief. These desertions take place at stations so widely separated as to forbid the idea of local causes of dissatisfaction. Regiments undergoing the discomforts of a campaign suffer by desertion scarcely more than those quartered within easy reach of the pleasures of a city.

We have before us the official lists of deserters as published by the Eastern Superintendency in this city, between July 10 and October 20 of the present year—a period of about three months—in which over five hundred deserters are advertised. But this is not the whole number by many hundreds of those who, grown tired or disgusted, have deserted the service. Out of the forty regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry in the army, but fifteen regiments appear to have made reports at all during this time; and even from these regiments the reports are but partial, not comprising the whole command, except in two instances; for out of the 136 companies of these fifteen regiments, but 54 have furnished reports. Five regiments of the fifteen have only one company to each reporting deserters. It cannot be said that the want of reports from other organizations argues no deserters from them, for we find the whole ten companies in the 6th Infantry and eight of the ten in the 5th Infantry making these reports; and it will not be supposed for a moment that the officers in those regiments are harsher in their treatment, or that the service performed by the men is more severe than in other commands. The fact is, the rendering of these reports to the Superintendent is not compulsory, and most organizations make none at all. It is but fair to suppose that, were all the captains compelled to make these reports to the Superintendent, it would be found that the number of desertions from the different regiments would average about the same.

Taking these official lists as data, and averaging for all the organizations, without counting the ordnance, engineers, or West Point detachments, we find the aggregate of desertions from the army to be nearly four thousand for the year ending Oct. 20, 1870!

Such a state of affairs is worse than discreditable; it demands the closest scrutiny and the sharpest measures of reform. Indeed, as matters now stand, it is seriously a question whether it would not, as an economical and military measure, be beneficial to the Government if the present system of recruiting were abandoned altogether, and that of hiring men as soldiers, with the expiration of their term of service dependent on their own will and that of their employers—always with three months' notice to quit—substituted in its place.

We have the best paid, best fed, and most comfortably clad army in the world; so that the causes of this wide-spread demoralization lie outside the material wants of the men. If the War Department cannot grasp the difficulty, by all means let Congress do it, and make army service what it should be, an employment to be sought after by honest, temperate, and patriotic young men, only too glad to give five of their youthful years to the service of their country in exchange for a military education, and an assured and honorable standing in the community.

THE PRETENSE OF "PROTECTION."

From the N. Y. World.

We supposed that we had made our position clear enough in the matter of tariffs when we condemned custom-houses to perdition upon abstract grounds, and assented to their retention in a very much mitigated form for reasons of revenue. But the *Tribune* requires to have it made still plainer, and demurs, in the interests of free trade, to our proposition to compound its felony for the sake of saving some of the stolen goods. Here is what it says:—

"Why do you give the grinding, grasping monopolists any advantage whatever? You say, 'We want revenue.' Certainly, but why not raise it equitably, by a tax of 8 per cent on all the iron consumed in the country, no matter where made, instead of 20 per cent. on so much as is imported and nothing at all on that produced by the grinding, grasping monopolists of this country?' Is not the foreign-made iron paid for with the products of American labor? Is not a tax on imported iron (according to your assumptions) a tax on the American cotton, tobacco, pork, lard, cheese, wheat, etc., that are sent abroad to pay for that iron? Why, then, do you tax that iron 20 per cent. and home-made iron nothing at all?"

Perhaps the course the *Tribune* suggested would be the best thing for us if we would take it. But we cannot, for this reason. The tax it suggests cannot be collected without an inquisition into industry, which would extend the unjust, wasteful, and dishonest system already prevalent in the collection of the internal revenue into fields now free from it. The *Tribune* may wish more scope for a scheme which has already made many convicts and countless perjurers. We are free to say we don't. Shylock found it impracticable to get his pound of flesh without some effusion of blood. And we should certainly lose more, both in money, which is the life-blood of commerce, and in official and private honesty, which is the life-blood of the State, than we should make in taxes. Wherefore we propose to derive revenue, for its own sake, merely from foreign imports, in such wise as shall yield the most good and inflict the least harm, instead of continuing the present system, whereby a minimum of money goes into the treasury and a maximum of money comes out of the pockets of the people.

And now, let us examine the consistency of the *Tribune*. In the same issue which accuses the *World* of recreancy to the principle of free trade, the *Tribune* thus asserts its own fidelity to the principle of protection:—

"But let the Republicans frankly, promptly say, Yes, we did restore and maintain protection to home industry; we are proud of it, and will stand or fall with the work of our hands, and they will rally to their standard thousands who have hitherto opposed them."

What! are you really proud of telling lies? Look here! The average duty on salt is 108 per cent. in bulk and 80½ per cent. in bags. You say you have maintained protection to home industry. How is it that we imported during the fiscal year ending June, 1870, 749,916,464 pounds of salt from foreign countries, amounting to $1,443,958. Are not your friends in Onondaga injured to that amount? How can you say the virtuous, suffering, and industrious salt boilers of Syracuse are protected in their home industry when you did not protect them enough to keep the pauper salt of Liverpool, Turk's Island, and Sicily away?

Here is railroad iron, the duty on which is 70 cents per 100 pounds, or 55 per cent. in average. The largest manufacturers of the home-made rails are the most eminent adherents to the cause of protection. How, then, can you say you have protected this branch of home industry when you allowed to be imported during the fiscal year of 1870, 626,685,610 pounds, costing abroad $1,397,735? How is this for protection to industry?

But the work in hand, as we show, is not home protection, for that is impossible unless you prohibit importation entirely. The want you are trying to gratify is nothing less than *home robbery*—impudent robbery of the many to enrich the few. Here is some proof:—The salt consumed in this country was last year about 25,000,000 bags, of 100 pounds each. Of this we imported 7,500,000 bags, and paid upon it about $1,500,000 into the Federal Treasury. We consumed 17,500,000 bags of home-made salt, and paid upon it about $4,000,000 to the treasuries of the few dozen salt manufacturers of this country. This holds good more or less with every other dutiable thing, and the *Tribune* acknowledges it when it says in its facetious query:—

"I see that your tariff bill imposes a duty of 20 per cent. (or whatever the rate may be) on foreign-made iron, while you assess no tax at all on home-made iron. Now, if the duty on foreign iron enhances *pro rata* the price of both the foreign and the home-made iron, and if we import half a million tons, and make at home two million tons, it seems to me that (according to your logic) you propose to take $7,500,000 out of the pockets of the American consumers of iron, and give our iron-masters $6,000,000 of it, putting only $1,500,000 into the Treasury."

Now the robbery tariff is not a pure and simple protective tariff, for we prove that it does not protect, but it is a tariff to put up the sliding scale of the robbery, as the tariff we propose is a tariff to put it down. Thus by charging 108 per cent. duty on salt the sliding scale robs the people of $4,000,000 for the benefit of the salt people. If the duty were reduced to 50 per cent. it would only rob them of $2,000,000 and if reduced to 10 per cent. it would only swindle them out of a paltry $400,000.

The sliding scale on pig iron was $9 during 1870, and the robbery of the people for the benefit of the pig-iron makers, who made, as the *Tribune* says, 2,000,000 tons, was $18,000,000 gold, or $20,000,000 currency.

We once more say we wish to reduce this sliding scale robbery to its lowest possible limits, and, as we emphatically said, we cannot entirely extirpate the evil at once, but we do intend to mitigate it with the view of extirpating it in the end. Now let the *Tribune* tell us, if the tariff now in existence manages or means to protect home industry, why its party maintains a duty of 108 per cent. on salt, which allows nearly a third of the salt consumed to come in from abroad?

THE ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Everybody knows—for we read it almost daily in journals like the Philadelphia *Press*, the Washington *Chronicle*, and the New York *Tribune*—everybody knows, therefore, that the administration of General Grant is thoroughly pleasing to the country; the revenue is collected—that is to say, the taxes are ground out of the people, and the debt is reduced with great regularity; and this, we are constantly assured, satisfies every wish of the people.

But to a thoughtful Republican it must seem a puzzling thing, that while the people are thus delighted with the course of the administration, they vote against it wherever it shows a particularly strong desire for support. In Missouri General Grant interfered in the canvass in the most vigorous way, in favor of McClurg, who ran as an "open and defiant protectionist" and the administration candidate; and as a result Missouri, which gave Grant in 1868 nearly 26,000 majority, now casts 41,000 against the administration candidate.

In New York, Hoffman, with the Government patronage in his favor, and notorious frauds at the election, got but 27,000 majority two years ago; but this fall, with every effort of the administration against him, with all the offices specially arranged and manipulated to secure a Republican victory, and with the most honest election New York has seen for years, Hoffman gets 32,000 majority.

In like manner in special Congressional districts where the administration has set up a candidate, he has often been beaten. E. D. Webster, in Brooklyn, ran as the acknowledged administration candidate; ran, too, in a district which it was believed the Republicans could carry; had the support of the *Tribune;* and was very badly beaten. In Syracuse, Dennis McCarthy, supported by the *Tribune*, the Washington *Chronicle*, and the other special administration journals, could not even secure a renomination; and in spite of his jugglery with the Democrats, was badly beaten in the election. There are other similar cases.

Now, there is in all this matter worthy of the consideration of those who desire the continued supremacy of the Republican party. Why is it that the Southern States, where administration influence is very potent, have yet so unexpectedly turned against the Republicans? Why is it that in States like New York and Missouri, in Congressional districts like those we have mentioned, the administration candidates are beaten?

It would seem that the people are not so well satisfied as the politicians whose business it is to flatter the President have asserted. The people want something more done than the administration is doing. To collect the revenue and pay off the debt is no doubt creditable. Compared with what Andrew Johnson did, it seemed a year ago an immense achievement. We were drowning, and here came General Grant and held our chins over the water's edge—and for a while we were very grateful, and did not much mind the grindstone he kept at our noses. But to have always the water up to our necks, to have always the grindstone of taxation at our noses, is not satisfactory, no matter what the President's flatterers say. Gratitude, in this as in other cases, is a lively sense of favors to come; and the people have made up their minds—ungrateful as it may look—that they must have something more.

They want the taxes lowered, they want the tax system rearranged, they want to see industry reviving, they are disgusted at General Grant's subserviency to notorious hack politicians, monopolists, and political traders of all kinds, they see with jealousy his interference in elections at the dictation of these persons, and with disgust his support of men notoriously unfit for public trusts. They were promised a reform of the civil service, and they see the President dismissing from his Cabinet the very men who were friendly to that reform; they elected General Grant because he was independent of the politicians, and welcomed his accession to the Presidency because of his public assurances that he would not suffer the politicians to rule; and they are bitterly disappointed in seeing him openly complying with the demands of the very class of political traders and managers who have been the bane of the Republican party, and whose predominance makes its greatest danger.

The Republican party is necessarily the party of equal rights, of honest and economical government, and of reform. While it carries out, in all the departments of government, the ideas upon which it was founded, it will retain the confidence and favor of the people. But if it is to be made the party of monopoly, of privilege and favoritism; if its predominance is to be used to strengthen and perpetuate old abuses, to defend and shield monopolies, the people will avert their faces and let it fall, in spite of its glorious record.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
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H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 9 1 smtu2m

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
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Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS
J. L. LEACH,
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N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstu1f

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$600,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,496 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,055,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks.....55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....83,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....331,944
Accrued Interest.....20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....30,000
$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

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John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
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Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.....2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870.....881,139 12

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OFFICE,
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BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 25

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.$799,419 36
On Fire Risks.....154,801 20 $954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869. 502,469 32
$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.$880,746 79
On Fire Risks.....151,548 67 $1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc..... 152,500 98
$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$515,555 93
Fire Losses..... 99,603 08
Return Premiums..... 81,921 69
Reinsurances..... 40,698 85
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc..... 50,501 40
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes..... 63,000 12
Expenses..... 24,045 90 $875,126 97
$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money).....$338,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)..... 204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan..... 168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 25,250 00
25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)..... 20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan..... 4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock..... 15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock.. 4,500 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock..... 4,000 00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties. 261,650 00

$1,260,150 Par. Market Value..$1,293,557 50
Cost, $1,264,447 34.

Real Estate..... $56,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made... 230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company..... 93,375 47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value..... 3,913 00
Cash..... 142,911 73
$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

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THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers and from Turner & Co. we have received the December number of *Harpers' Magazine*, which presents the following list of articles:—

"The Brooklyn Navy Yard," W. F. G. Shanks, with fourteen illustrations; "Pio Nono and His Councilors," Lyman Abbott, with ten illustrations; "Life in Brittany," George M. Towle, with four illustrations; "A Vigil," S. S. Conant; "Frederick the Great," with eight illustrations; "The Rock of the Legion of Honor" (concluded), by the author of "On the Heights;" "The Statue," Henry Abbey; "Bombay and the Parsees," A. G. Constable, with nine illustrations; "Song of Fire," Thomas Dunn English, with two illustrations; "Inveigling Nature into a Disclosure of Her Secrets," Jacob Abbott, with four illustrations; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "The Sacred Flora" (concluded), M. D. Conway; "Under the Rose," L. P. Lippincott; "Collected by a Valetudinarian," Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; "Blockade Running," W. R. Hooper; "What Did Miss Darrington See?" Emma B. Cobb; "Matches," Laura M. Doolittle; "Orange Blossoms and Nightshade," Justin McCarthy; "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Literary Record," "Editor's Scientific Record," "Editor's Historical Record," "Editor's Drawer."

From "Life in Brittany," by George M. Towle, we take this description of marriage customs among the Bretons:—

Mariages de convenance are customary not only among the higher and aristocratic classes, but extend as well to the lowest peasantry. Property is, among all, the great thing desired; the peasant has at least some trifling pittance laid by, with parts of which he intends to endow his children when they marry. There is the same diplomatic negotiation among them, when a marriage is to be arranged, as takes place in the upper circles. Marriages of the "commercial" sort are, however, not so general among the peasants as among their social betters. The parties immediately concerned are more frequently consulted as to their inclinations. The first move is made after a preference has been manifested among the young peasants themselves. A young man sees a lass who pleases him. He makes certain advances rather bashfully: she responds by tokens equally shy. It comes to be generally understood in the village that Jacques and Nannine will "make a match"—if they can. Then occurs a remarkable event. There is in Brittany a curious superstition—or rather a superstitious tradition—about *tailors*. It is derived from some ancient legend which has endowed the village tailor with a peculiar sacredness and reverence. The tailor (in default of a notary) is called upon to settle disputes, to teach the children with the priest, and to advise the good folk in all domestic or social difficulties. His peculiar prerogative is to negotiate marriages. The young man who is taken with the passion that comes in time to all finds in him a trusty adviser, engages him to arrange a marriage with the damsel's parents, and to vicariously "pop the question." There is a Breton saying that the tailor could, and he would, "marry a Turk to a Jewess." Another diplomat in marriages, the tailor's rival, is he who is called the "marrying beggar," who has similar prerogatives in this *metier*. The tailor, when he enters upon a marriage negotiation, carries with him, as a symbol of his office and hint of his errand, a broomstick (in low Breton called "*baz-valan*"), making the object of his visit clearly known to all concerned. For his services he receives an invitation to the wedding feast, and presents of clothes and money. The bride is always fain to give him a pair of stockings with yellow rims, sometimes a yellow stocking for one foot, a red one for the other. The tailor, according to the tradition, not so favorable to him, must remain a bachelor—it is a disgrace to parents to marry their daughter to him. He is the confidant both of the parents and of the lovers, and is consequently profound in all the domestic and interesting secrets of the neighborhood. He is the universal judge of the scandals; he makes it a point to keep his mouth tight while his ears are open—and so is a mentor to all. When the tailor has brought the parents of the two lovers together, there ensues an animated bargaining about the dowries. It is a shrewd, mercantile negotiation, usually, with the mediation of the tailor, ending in a treaty mutually satisfactory. Once in accord, the parties proceed to seal the contract by drinking as much of the best wine to be had as each can master; afterwards seating themselves about the table, and smoking the pipe of peace, alliance, and concord. The lass who is the subject of discourse is perhaps listening, ears all agape; flutters with the momentary doubtfulness; goes wild with joy over the happy conclusion. Afterwards both families meet at the *cabaret* and formally sign the contract, which the tailor has drawn up in true legal shape; adjourning to the farms of each family to inspect the property, and to exhibit the substantial evidences that the dowry promised will be forthcoming.

We quote the following from "The Sacred Flora" by M. D. Conway:—

The Catholic "rosary," which the Germans call Rosenkranz, or rosewreath, suggests that originally the worshippers may have counted their prayers with roses; at any rate, it seemed certain that for a long time the larger beads were called roses. But this was the case in Germany before the introduction of Christianity. The rose was held to be the favorite flower of the maternal goddess Holda, who, as we have before seen, was often called "Frau Rose," or "Mutter Rose." It was partly transferred, with all other symbols of Holda, to the Madonna, who is frequently called "Marienroschen." Mary, it is said, dries her veil on a rose-bush, which thenceforth bears no more roses. But there has been a tendency to associate the white rose particularly with the Virgin Mary, that being chiefly chosen for her fete days, while the warmer and more earthly feelings associated with "Frau Rose" are still represented in the superstitions connected with the red rose. If a white rose bloom in autumn it denotes an early death; if red, an early marriage. The red rose, it is held, will not bloom over a grave. In Posen the "rose-apple" is carried by the country maiden in her breast to keep her lover true. In Thuringia she who has several lovers may name rose leaves after them and scatter them on water; the leaf that sinks last is that of her truest lover, or predestined husband. Some of the superstitions concerning the rose in Germany are singular; as for instance, the custom found in some places of throwing rose-leaves on a coal fire for good luck, and the saying that a rose-bush pruned on St. John's Day will bloom again in the autumn. The relation of the flower to blood is widely believed. Thus one may find in France and Italy, as well as Germany, the saying that a drop of one's blood buried under a rose-bush will bring rosy cheeks. The rose is also associated with an ancient charm once universal in Germany, still frequent in Swabia and Westphalia, against nose-bleeding, and indeed all kinds of hemorrhages. This formula in Westphalia runs thus:—"Abek, Wabek, Fabek: in Christ's garden stand three red roses—one for the good God, the other for God's blood, the third for the angel Gabriel: blood, I pray you cease to flow!" In Swabia it is said:—"On our Lord Jesus' grave spring three roses—the first is Hope, the second Patience, the third God's Will: blood, I pray you be still!" Sometimes again it is, "In God's garden bloom three roses—Blood-drop, Blood-stop, and Blood-still," etc. These rures have curious modifications. In St. Louis, Missouri, a German named Stretger last year committed murder, and afterwards suicide. In his room was found the following charm against hemorrhage:—"At the grave of Christ bloom three flowers—the first is Jugend, the second is Tugend, the third is Gubel" (Ubel). "Repeat three times, and the blood will cease to flow." I have somewhere met with a legend that the thorn-crown of Christ was made from rose-brier, and that the drops of blood that started under it and fell to the ground blossomed to roses; the fable has been recalled to me, though I cannot trace it, by the felicitous lines of the most gifted American poetess (Mrs. Howe):—

"Men saw the thorns on Jesus' brow,
But angels saw the roses."

A similar idea pervades the story of "Dornroschen," known to English readers as "The Sleeping Beauty," or "Rose-bud," who, it will be remembered, sleeps in a palace surrounded by formidable thorn-thickets, in which all who approached perished save the true prince, to whom the thorns were all roses, through which he passed with ease. There is, by-the-way, in the same legend, as it originally appears in the Edda of Saemund, a curious reminiscence of the Oriental symbolism which connected the rose with silence and sleep. When Sigurd there enters the castle and arouses Brynhilda, she tells the story of her trance in these words:—"Two kings contended; one hight Hialmgunner, and he was old but of mickle might, and Odin had promised him the victory. I felled him in fight; but Odin struck my head with the sleepy-thorn, and said I should never be again victorious, and should be hereafter wedded."

—Turner & Co. send us the December numbers of *Arthur's Home Magazine* (which has numerous illustrations, fashion plates, and a pleasing variety of reading matter) and *The Children's Hour*, which is full of attractive short stories, verses, and pictures that will please the little people.

CURE FOR OBESITY.—Mr. Schindler is the latest addition to the list of persons who have undertaken the treatment and cure of excessive fatness in the human race—this condition being considered by him as a disturbance of the animal economy, in consequence of which the carbon taken in is accumulated in the form of fat. Diet and exercise, as might be expected, constitute the basis of his treatment. As in the method of Mr. Banting, which some years ago was so much in vogue, the diet advised for fat persons consists of food containing a large percentage of nitrogen, to which some vegetables without starch, and cooked fruit, are to be added, for the purpose of moderating the excitation due to animal nourishment. This diet is to be varied, according as individuals are of a sanguine or lymphatic temperament. The use of certain wines is permitted; beer is, however, entirely forbidden. Coffee and tea are allowed, with as little sugar as possible. Cheese, potatoes, rice, beans, peas, maize, maccaroni, tapioca, arrow-root, and soups are not allowed. The use of sulphate of soda is recommended, as moderating the transformation of nitrogenous materials and stimulating the oxidation of fat; and the use of mineral waters containing the sulphate of soda in solution is considered of the greatest importance in this respect. The waters of Marienbad, which are especially rich in this salt, are stated to have usually the most happy effect. Their use, together with that of same alkaline pills, and a strict adherence to the conditions above-mentioned, caused a decrease in weight of from twenty-five to sixty pounds in different individuals in the course of a few weeks.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

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1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 22 North WATER Street and
No. 23 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 626 N. Front street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 626 N. Front street, below Coates, the entire household furniture.
Catalogues now ready. 11 21 2t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
Last Sale of the Season.
On Wednesday Afternoon.
November 23, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, three cases Dutch Flower Roots. 11 22 2t

NOTICE.
THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 24th, being Thanksgiving Day, our regular sale of Furniture will take place on FRIDAY, Nov. 25th. 11 12 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Mirrors, Fine Window Curtains, Parlor Organ, Fine Carpets, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
November 25, at 9 o'clock, about 1000 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, rep, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; library and dining-room furniture; French plate mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, made by Schomacher & Co.; parlor organ in rosewood case; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, bookcases, extension and centre tables, lounges, two suits fine brocatelle window curtains and cornices, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, china, glassware, walnut office furniture, show cases, stoves, fine velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. 11 22 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1233 Arch street.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Rich Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets; Two Large French Plate Pier Mirrors, Oil Paintings, China, Glassware, Etc. Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1233 Arch street, by catalogue, will be sold the entire furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, green plush; large centre table, reception chairs, fine Venetian blinds, two large French plate pier mirrors, gold frames, plates 28 by 100; extension-table, walnut chamber furniture, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, rich velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; china, glassware, silver-plated ware and cutlery, etc.
Also, 5 tons Schuylkill coal, 15 bushels Monitor potatoes, 35 gallons crab apple cider vinegar.
The furniture can be examined early on the morning of sale. 11 21 2t

Sale at Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.
FINE CHINA, BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASSWARE, VASES, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1022 Chesnut street, will be sold at auction, the entire stock of Gay's China Palace, comprising rich decorated French china dinner, tea, and toilet sets; elegant Bohemian and French glassware; white French and stone china ware; French bronze and Parian marble statuary, vases, cologne sets, tete-a-tete sets, and a great variety of fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents, all the importations of Messrs. George Gay & Co. 11

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Wednesday Morning, [11 18 4t
November 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc. 11 19 5t

NOTICE TO FURRIERS, SADDLERS, AND CARPET DEALERS.
100 pieces printed woollen felts.
200 rich printed felt crumb cloths.
A line of printed felt robe borderings.
200 sheepskin mats, including very fine whole English skins, [11 21 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 22 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS IN GILT FRAMES.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 130 fine modern oil paintings, by well-known artists. Sale positive to close invoices.
CHINESE CARVED FRAMES.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
At 4 o'clock, 24 Chinese finely carved Frames. [1t

BY BARRETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1518 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 1f Auctioneers.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870, NO. 57. In Divorce.
FANNY RICKARDS, by her next friend, vs. ISAAC RICKARDS.

To ISAAC RICKARDS, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on respondent to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be granted, returnable on SATURDAY, November 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN,
11 18 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE QUESTION.

The Full Report of the Committee of Councils Recommending a Paid Fire Department.

The following is the report in full, not heretofore published, of the committee of Councils recommending the establishment of a paid Fire Department for the city of Philadelphia, and presenting a draft of an ordinance providing for such department:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Fire Department would respectfully report, that in pursuance of the annexed resolution duly referred to them, they have been for several months past considering the subject of an entire reorganization of the Fire Department. Numerous defects in the volunteer system have long been apparent, and many evils have been developed by it. Remedies have been attempted and others contemplated, but the necessity for a complete revolution in the manner of extinguishing fires, in order to secure the desired end, has, with time, grown more imperative. The present system, now venerable with age, was established for a laudable purpose, and while our city was a small municipality, answered well the object of its institution.

But as our borders increased and population multiplied, corruptions entered into the ancient and honorable body of firemen. The companies, in many instances, were no longer managed by the quiet and law abiding citizens who answered the cry and alarm of fire, to save the lives and property of their neighbors, but by those who sought the excitement of a fire as an occasion to dash through our streets like madmen, fomenting riot and disorder, and often, instead of saving property, augmenting its damage and destruction by fire, water, and theft. The time is within the recollection of us all, when the firemen's riots made our fair city a by-word and proverb throughout the land.

This continued for some years, and until after the breaking out of the war with Mexico, at which time, many of the turbulent members and adherents of our fire companies sought a new field for the exercise of their pugnacity.

The reorganization of the police system and the consolidation of the several districts into one "city" also had a salutary effect in suppressing the spirit of disorder. Then, again, the invention of the steam fire-engine, and its introduction into our midst, was of great utility. This improvement, it will be remembered, was bitterly opposed, but it was not long before nearly every engine company became the possessor of a steam fire-engine. Until within the present year, included among the companies composing the Fire Department there were forty-seven steamers; these, with forty other companies—hose, hand-engine, and hook and ladder—made a total of eighty-seven companies.

This number is now found to be too great, and the experience of the past few years has made evident the actual necessity of still further reform.

After carefully considering this important subject, your committee have decided to report in favor of the establishment of what is known as the paid system, in which every man who toils, endures hardships, and risks his life for the good of others shall be compensated therefor. Other cities have set us an example in this respect.

Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and our neighbor Camden have each a paid department.

Your committee have visited New York, Boston, Baltimore and Camden. They were courteously received by the officers connected with the Fire Departments of those cities, every facility afforded us of examining the workings of the same, and all desired information readily given.

The paid system in those cities seems an entire success. While the New York Department is admirable, yet we deem it unnecessarily expensive, in permanently employing every man connected with the department.

The Boston, Baltimore, and Camden Departments are preferable, as being less expensive, and we think equally effective. In these, only a small number of the employes are permanently employed, being those who are necessary to convey the apparatus to fires; the remainder attending to their daily business, and answering for duty upon the proper alarm.

In regard to the propriety of organizing a paid Fire Department, we do not feel called upon to enter into any elaborate arguments in its behalf.

The subject has been frequently brought to your notice, both in Councils and in the daily press. In December, 1867, a report was presented from a special committee, of which Mr. James H. Billington was chairman, reporting an ordinance for the organization of a paid department, but it met with defeat.

We find that wherever the paid system is in use, the loss of property by fire and water has been greatly decreased, and the rate of insurance diminished in the same proportion.

In a moral point of view, the advantages accruing cannot be stated in mere numerals.

The actual expense to the city will of course be greater, but we think that the community will be fully compensated for the outlay.

The appropriation made to our Fire Department for the present year is $113,250, while the annual cost of the department organized as we recommend will be about $3 0,000.

Boston has 30 companies, costing $280,000.
Baltimore has 9 companies, costing $100,000.
Camden has 3 companies, costing $8,200.
New York has 52 companies, costing $960,000.

Your committee would also state, that since the appointment by Select Council, on October 27 last, of a Special Committee on Paid Fire Department, we have with great harmony acted in concert with the gentlemen composing that committee. They visited Baltimore with us, and we have welcomed such recommendations and suggestions as they were pleased to make.

In conclusion, believing that Philadelphia should no longer be behind her sister cities, but that we should at once inaugurate a reform which will meet the approbation of, and be of lasting good to, the community, we submit the accompanying ordinance, with the concurrent approval of the said special committee of Select Council, and respectfully urge its adoption.

William B. Hanna, Chairman; Robert Armstrong, R. J. C. Walker, Louis Wagner, H. A. Stites, George W. Plumly, William A. Burnell, Samuel W. Catteil, John Fareira, John B. Parker, Nicholas Shane.

The undersigned Special Committee of Select Council on Paid Fire Department hereby concur with the Committee on Fire Department in reporting the annexed ordinance, and unite with them in recommending its passage.

George A. Smith, chairman; George W. Plumly, William F. Smith, J. W. Hopkins, John L. Shoemaker.

The Communication from the United States Fire Company Favoring a Paid Fire Department,

which was presented to Councils on Wednesday of last week, reads as follows:—

HALL OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE COMPANY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1870.—At an adjourned stated meeting of the "United States Fire Company," held this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, When this company was organized, it was with the spirit of pure benevolence, and for the purpose of doing good to our fellow citizens; and acting under a sense of duty, they have always seconded the efforts of the constituted authorities in the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and the maintenance of the public peace, and can point with a just degree of pride to its record.

And whereas, It is now believed by many of our best and most influential citizens, that the time has arrived when an economical paid Fire Department ought to supplant the volunteer system, and that the ends for which this company was organized, and has been maintained, will be better subserved thereby; while we are still willing to render our service in the future, as in the past; yet, true to our tradition and practice, we are also ready to comply with whatever regulations the constituted authorities may order and direct in the premises; therefore be it

Resolved, That this company still remain, as they always have been, ready and willing to perform their duties as firemen, and will so continue, until their services are dispensed with by the proper authorities, and they will cheerfully submit to whatever said authorities may legally direct, not inconsistent with their duties to the public or their manhood as citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, attested by the officers of the company.

JOSIAH D. BROOKS, President.
Attest—WILLIAM P. BUZBY, Secretary.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—The supplementary series of five lectures, which, in his original prospectus, Mr. Pugh announced would be given in December, have been announced as follows:—On December 2, Hon. Charles Sumner will deliver his lecture on "The Duel between France and Prussia, and its lessons to civilization." This lecture will be particularly interesting, as it will be Mr. Sumner's last appearance during the present season. On December 6, Mr. John G. Saxe will deliver his humorous lecture on "Love." This lecture was delivered in this city some years ago to a large and appreciative audience, and all who heardit then will be pleased to hear it again. On December 8 Miss Kate Field will appear for the first time in Philadelphia, and will discourse upon "Charles Dickens, author, actor, and man." This lecture was recently delivered in Boston, and was highly spoken of by the press of that city. On December 12, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the celebrated woman's rights advocate, will lecture upon "Fair's ride." The fifth lecture will be delivered on December 15, either by Wendell Phillips or James Parton, or some other well-known speaker or writer. The date of the opening of the sale of tickets will be announced shortly.

THE EIGHTH WARD CENSUS.

The Population of the Ward by Election Divisions, According to the Recent Municipal Census.

The following is the detailed result of the census of the Eighth ward, recently taken by order of Councils.

The figures are arranged by election divisions, and compared with the number of dwellings, the list of taxables, the number of registered voters, and the actual vote in October, 1870:—

Election Divisions.	*No. of Inhabitants on Nov. 10.*	*No. of Inhabitants on June 1.*	*No. of Occupied Dwellings.*	*No. of Taxables.*	*No. of Registered Voters.*	*Vote in Oct., 1870.*	*No. of Inhabitants to each Dwelling.*	*No. of Inhabitants to each vote.*
1	1006	980	115	222	212	165	6·6	6·1
2	1321	1292	179	298	295	162	7·4	8·12
3	1845	1769	273	481	415	268	6·75	6·8
4	2217	2149	332	453	434	263	6·2	8·4
5	2968	2969	384	553	547	371	7·4	8
6	2256	2210	322	433	426	264	7	8·5
7	2234	2193	319	508	505	319	7	7
8	3442	3422	518	559	545	361	6·66	9·5
9	1832	1833	315	298	293	182	6	10
10	3710	3569	535	695	681	405	6·9	9·1
Totals	22831	22376	3292	4450	4388	2769	7	8·25

[From the number of occupied dwellings the number and residents of the three great hotels are excluded, the Continental, La Pierre, and St. Lawrence.]

A comparison of the above figures with those returned by the United States Marshal gives the following:—

Population of Eighth ward by United States census in June	20,336
Increase shown by this canvass for June	2,010
Increase shown by this canvass for November 10	2,485
Increase in the whole city by the proportion established for June 1 10 per cent.	65,719
Increase in the whole city by the proportion established for November 10, 12½ per cent.	82,147
Applying the proportion to each dwelling to the whole number of dwellings in the city, as by Assessors' return, viz., 115,132 dwellings, 7 persons each, the population is calculated at	805,924
The census of June, viz., 657,195, with 12½ per cent. added, is	739,342
The official return of taxables for the whole city in 1870 was 149,243; applying the proportion found in the Eighth ward, viz., 5½, the total population would be	764,870

The committee of Councils, in their report, say:—

"We feel confident that the aggregate we have obtained for November 10 is almost absolutely correct, while that for June 1 is only short of the true return for the reasons just stated. The difficulty experienced by our canvassers was often great, and we can well understand that the United States Deputy Marshals, poorly paid as they were, could excuse themselves for not making returns in the more difficult cases. But none have been recorded in this enumeration who were not known to be residents at the time named, so that the real population was greater by the amount of so many floating residents, at least, as scarcely have fixed residences in families. It is also proper to say that students, as well as all strangers, travellers, and persons belonging elsewhere, have been carefully excluded from our enumeration. We have identified hundreds of persons omitted from the United States census for June; the greater number being of absent families, but many being servants, residents at hotels, etc.

"We have reason to believe that the census of manufactures, as originally taken by the United States Deputy Marshals, is quite inaccurate, and far short of a complete return. To our personal knowledge, instances of the omission of very large establishments have occurred. A vigorous effort should be made to obtain the proper information, and to secure its incorporation in the official returns of the census."

A RIVER FIRE.

A Steamboat Burns Up at Our Wharves—A Total Wreck.

This morning about half-past 1 o'clock the side-wheel steamer City of Bridgeton, plying between this city and Bridgeton, N. J., caught fire while lying at her wharf, second pier below Arch street, and was burned to the water's edge.

She had arrived last evening about 11 o'clock, and on account of the lateness of the hour most of the passengers remained on board, intending to go on shore in the morning.

At about one o'clock or a little after the steamer Jersey Blue arrived at her wharf, which is next above that where the City of Bridgeton was lying, and after the former boat had been made fast, her captain, Mr. Summers, heard the watchman of the Bridgeton, who was on duty on deck at the time, ring the alarm bell. The bell of the Jersey Blue was then immediately rung, but by that time the middle of the Bridgeton was entirely enveloped in flames, so quick did the conflagration gain headway.

The fire originated in the upper part of the boat, and not near the boiler, as was at first supposed. When the alarm was given Captain Summers, of the Jersey Blue, ran on board the Bridgeton and helped to break the door of the upper cabin open. He thus rescued the passengers, who ran out in their night-clothes. All who were on board have been seen this morning, having, therefore, gotten off safely, save one, a Miss Bacon, of Bridgeton. This lady, it is supposed, is also safe, she having probably found shelter in the neighborhood, though she has not been seen since the boat landed. If she is alive and well, it is hoped she will make that fact known to the captain of the boat, Mr. James McIntyre, and thus save further anxiety.

The boat was owned by a company in Bridgeton, and is worth about $65,000. On this there is not one cent of insurance. She was loaded at the time with a cargo worth about six or seven thousand dollars, which is totally destroyed and is also a total loss. This is owned by the men who had it in charge, and in most cases it was the value of their entire possessions.

Several of the boat hands made a narrow escape. The watchman was on duty at the time, and was attending to his business, but cannot tell how the fire originated. That is at present a matter of great mystery.

The dock where the boat was lying this morning presented a desolate appearance. The hull of the boat, below the water's edge, is still sound, and now has sunk near the wharf. The water around is covered with particles and pieces of burnt timber, and the half-burnt furniture of the boat and its cargo were floating around loose generally. A piano, with the top burned off, and covered with a layer of roasted apples, was floating right side up near the edge of one of the wharves. Fruit boxes, baskets, and cans of preserved fruit could be seen in every direction. The centre-table and chairs from the cabin were also nicely balanced in the water, nearly in their correct positions.

The fire spread so rapidly that the fire engines could do but little. Before they had arrived upon the ground the entire boat was in flames, and before they could get in working order the hull had sunk, leaving the burning fragments floating around. This was the only boat running to Bridgeton, and river travel to that point is necessarily suspended for the present.

THE NEW WATER RESERVOIR.—In May last, workmen began on the new reservoir, ordered to be constructed alongside the old Kensington basin, situated at Sixth street and Lehigh avenue, and the work has progressed so rapidly that the top of the embankment has been reached. Should nothing interfere, it is calculated that the basin will be completed in October next. It will be 1500 feet in diameter, 23 feet deep, and will be capable of holding 36,000,000 gallons of water. Its cost will reach about $150,000. The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth wards will be supplied from this basin with water from both the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The Schuylkill water will be conveyed from the Corinthian basin, the pipes from which have been already laid. The water main to the Kensington Water Works will be put down during the coming spring.

At present there are 150 men engaged on the work, under the direction of E. S. McGlue, who has been specially appointed by the city to superintend the construction of this important matter. When completed, it will be one of the most thoroughly built structures of the kind in the country.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, as will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, are about to close out their retail stock at a reduction of 50, 40, and 30 per cent. below the regular retail prices, it being their intention to confine themselves exclusively in the future to the sale of their own publications. This is a rare opportunity for those who wish to replenish the shelves of their libraries at low rates, or to make acceptable holiday presents. The present retail stock of the Messrs. Peterson is exceedingly varied, and comprises a most of the standard and miscellaneous literature of the day, so that there are ample opportunities for choice. The advertisement gives some important particulars with regard to this closing out sale that our readers will do well to note.

STEAMER OVERTURNED—THE DRIVER BADLY INJURED.—The steamer of the Diligent Engine Company, while proceeding up Tenth street to the fire at Tenth and Callowhill streets a little before 8 o'clock this morning, was overturned at Sergeant street, in attempting to get out of the railway track. James Shields, the driver, was caught between the steamer and a tree. After considerable difficulty he was extricated, and his foot was found to be horribly mangled. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The steamer sustained serious injuries.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The Number and Tonnage of Vessels Owned in Philadelphia.

In the following table, taken from the annual report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department are given the number and tonnage of the merchant vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia on June 30, 1870:—

	No.	*Tonnage.*
Sailing vessels	829	101,437
Steam vessels	345	59,637
Unrigged vessels	1260	137,995
Total	2434	299,069

The totals for Philadelphia present the following comparison with other ports:—

	No. of Vessels.	*Tonnage.*
Philadelphia	2464	299,069
New York	4602	968,928
Boston	850	281,825
Baltimore	1227	193,095

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The regular weekly sale of real estate and stocks by Messrs. Thomas & Sons took place this morning, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

27 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred	$18·00
10 do. do. do. do. common.	6·00
70 shares Central National Bank	121·50
50 do. do. do.	123·30
50 shares National Bank of the Republic	96 75
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	44·50
10 shares Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	194 20
5 shares Mercantile Library Co.	7·00
300 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.	·70
$5000 bond Union P. R.	84 p. c.
$880 Mortgage of J. Zukowsk and wife, dated Oct. 5, 1866, upon 20 acres of land on Blue Bell road, Gloucester co., N. J., with three years' arrears of interest	50·00
MADISON, No. 226—Genteel Dwelling	$3675
LOCUST, No. 1106—Store and Dwelling	3900
BAINBRIDGE, No. 313—Store and Dwelling	3400
PINE, No. 734—Modern Residence	12,400
PINE, No. 736—Modern Residence	6900
GASKILL, No. 316—Brick Dwelling	2800
GUILFORD, No. 615—Brick Dwelling	1950
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2560—Brick Dwelling	2030
PINE, No. 1307—Brick Dwelling	3000
FRONT (North), No. 1063—Genteel Dwelling	1960
WYOMING AVENUE, Twenty-second ward—Valuable Lot	1450
DOCK, No. 224—Valuable Store	4800

THE TAX RATE.—The Finance Committee of Councils, at their meeting last night, agreed to recommend the fixing of the full tax rate for next year at $1·80 on the $100. The suburban rate will be $1·20 on the $100; and the farm rate 90 cents on the $100. At these rates, the revenue of the city from taxation would be as follows:—

From $448,710,967 at $1·80		$8,076,959
" 23,350,850 at 1·20		280,210
" 19,773,279 at ·90		177,960
Total revenue		$8,535,129

According to the estimates of the City Controller, it will be necessary to raise $8,979,489 by taxation during the year 1871. This exceeds the amount which will be realized by a tax rate of $1 80 by $444,360, and the estimated expenses of the different departments will have to be cut down accordingly, if the recommendation of the Finance Committee be adopted by Councils. At a meeting of the committee last night Mr. Bardsley, the chairman, stated that the estimates of the Controller had already been cut down by the different committees more than $600,000, which brings the estimated expenditures within the estimated receipts.

The committee also agreed to recommend the laying of a special tax of 6 cents on the $100 for the erection of the new public buildings. This will yield $284,504.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—At noon to-day the Coroner held an inquest in the case of Michael McCloskey, a lad, who was run over at Front and Bainbridge streets on the 8th of October, and died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 18th instant from the effects of the injuries received. After the examination of several witnesses the jury retired and rendered the following verdict:—That the said Michael McCloskey came to his death from injuries received by being run over by a dray, at Front and Bainbridge streets, October 8, 1870, driven by Samuel Snodgrass. The jury are of the opinion that the said Snodgrass was driving recklessly at the time of the occurrence, and is therefore responsible for his death.

Steps are being taken for the arrest of Snodgrass.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Yesterday a young man named Thomas Duross engaged board at the residence of Fanny Beckman, No. 217 Spruce street. He remained only a few hours, and then disappeared, taking with him some clothing belonging to another boarder. Late in the afternoon Miss Beckman encountered Duross in the Callowhill Street Market, and called upon Sergeant Paulley, of the Seventh District, who arrested him. The prisoner admitted his guilt. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in $1500 bail for a further investigation.

IN CUSTODY.—Thomas Maxwell, who stabbed Sarah McCaulley in the side at Sixth and Alaska streets on Sunday night, was arrested at Seventh and Alaska streets last evening by Policeman McCullough, of the Seventeenth district. He was arraigned before Alderman Collins, who committed him to await the result of the woman's injuries. Mrs. McCaulley is lying in a dangerous condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE FUNERAL OF SENATOR WATT.—The funeral of the late Senator Watt takes place this afternoon from his late residence, No. 1915 Lombard street. It will be largely attended by his numerous friends throughout the State. A large delegation of the members of the last and the incoming Legislature arrived in this city last night and this morning, for the purpose of participating.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Eliza Tracey was arrested at Seventh and Bainbridge streets last night upon the charge of robbing a man named John Tuistle of $10. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed to answer.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Jeremiah Joyce, residing at No. 608 Juniper street, was arrested last night upon the charge of cruelly beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was held to bail to answer.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man was found drowned in the river Delaware, above Dock street wharf. He is aged about fifty years, and was dressed in a black sack coat, gray knit jacket, dark pants and check shirt. The Coroner has charge of the body.

ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—This afternoon a boy named William McDonald, residing at No. 221 Wharton street, was seriously injured by a sign falling upon him on Market street, above Fourth. One of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise injured. The sufferer was removed to his home.

A LOAD OF HAY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 8 o'clock this morning a load of hay belonging to Mr. Samuel Dewees, of Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire, in Tenth street, above Callowhill. A spark from a locomotive did the mischief.

THE SECURITIES FOR THE SHERIFF ELECT.—Hon. William H. Kemble and M. Hall Stanton, Esq., will, it is understood, be the securities for William R. Leeds, the Sheriff elect, who takes possession of his office on December 1.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The frame stable of Samuel Egner, at Twenty-second and Carpenter streets, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of about $100.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 11 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES, Of new and handsome design.
DREKA,
Card Engraver and Stationer,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.
LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthssfr

THIRD EDITION

CUBA AND MEXICO.

The "Free Zone" Question.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Army Record Board.

Revenue District Consolidation.

President's Forthcoming Message

FROM CUBA.

The Cable Again in Order.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The Cuba cable is again in working order.

Mexican Advices—The Free Zone Question.

The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday, bringing later news from Mexico. During the discussion of the proposition to extend the Free Zone much ill-feeling was manifested against the United States. It was at length declared expedient to extend the Free Zone. Many members of the Congress, when the final vote was taken, announced as their reason for voting for the measure that the United States had demanded the removal of the Free Zone, and they wanted to express their defiance to the Yankee Government.

Other members stated that Mexico was invulnerable, and asked no favors from other nations. She would, in case of necessity, drive out the people of other countries. The conditions tacked on the

Tehuantepec Railroad

bill were such as to render the concession practically worthless. President Juarez returned the bill to Congress with certain observations, and it is believed the measure will pass in a more acceptable shape at an early day.

A gunsmith at Puebla now manufactures Remington guns.

Rise in Indian Scalps.

Sonora will pay $300 in future for every Indian scalp, instead of $200.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Record Board.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Army Record Board, now in session at the War Department, expect to complete the business before them in about two weeks. Upwards of one hundred and fifty officers, principally captains and lieutenants, have been summoned for examination as to their capacity for officers, including moral character. The act of Congress increasing the number on the retired list to three hundred, instead of seven per cent., is now being carried into operation.

There are three boards respectively in session at New York, Leavenworth, and San Francisco. The applications for retirement were so many that the War Department thought it would have to ask Congress to enlarge the list for the purpose of making places for all the disabled officers, but from the reports of the board so far they will not find more than eighty officers incapacitated for service from physical disabilities contracted in the line of duty.

Condition of Revenue Districts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In the consolidation of the revenue districts about to be made, the President stated to-day that he would be unable to effect it at present except in the large cities. In the country districts it is found to be impracticable to make consolidations except in few localities.

The President's Message.

The President will have his message completed next week, with the exception of that part of it relating to foreign affairs, which part will be kept open until the day the message is sent in, so as to get the latest European situation. The President is being urged by influential parties to make some allusion in his message to the acquisition of new territory, especially of St. Thomas, Prince Edward's Island, and San Domingo.

Vanderbilt Doesn't Want to Pay His Taxes.

Commodore Vanderbilt, with his counsel, Horace Clark, is making an argument before the Solicitor of Internal Revenue against the payment of the special five per cent. tax on the scrip dividend of eighty per cent. declared some time ago by the New York Central Railroad. The tax amounts to several thousand dollars, and it is not the intention of the Government to allow Vanderbilt and his friends to evade it.

FROM BALTIMORE.

City Gas Works Sold.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The city papers to-day announce the sale of the rights and franchises of the Baltimore City Gas Light Company to S. L. Husted, Esq., representing New York and Brooklyn capitalists, for $3,000,000. The stockholders retain their surplus fund of $700,000.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Cotton firm; middling at 16c. Flour quiet; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9·75; Western superfine, $4·87½@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $1·55@1·75; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·10@1·20; Ohio and Indiana, $1·30@1·35. Corn active and firm; white, 86@81c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats heavy at 51@52c. Rye better at 70@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon firm and stock scarce; clear sides, 18½@19c; shoulders, 15½@15¾c.; no rib sides in market; hams, 22@24c. Lard dull at 15¾@15½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 22.—A man named Martin Ranfreen fell from the roof of the Arsenal this morning and was instantly killed.

Ship News

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore, schooner Sophia from San Juan.

A heavy northeast storm prevails.

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7·75; Nut, $8 50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $6·25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER.
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 794 SANSOM " 10 12tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Rumors of an Armistice.

Neutrality of the Black Sea.

Labor Strike in Limerick.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

FROM EUROPE.

Labor Strike in Limerick.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A labor strike occurred at Limerick to-day. No violence has been reported thus far, though the authorities, anticipating trouble, have taken precautions to prevent it.

French Commodities Cheap.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Shipping Gazette* mentions that French products, fabrics, wines, etc., may be bought now in France at fabulously low prices, owing to the war and the paralyzation of commerce.

Odo Russell

dined with the Crown Prince of Prussia on Sunday.

Another Armistice.

Parties have arrived at Versailles lately on a mission to effect an armistice.

The English Militia.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Earl Russell urges this as an emergency requiring the Ministers to call out and organize the militia.

The Neutrality of the Black Sea.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says Russia errs in thinking the neutrality of the Black Sea a Napoleonic idea. It is the traditional policy of France.

FROM CUBA.

Corner Stone Laid.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The wife of Captain General de Rodas to-day laid the corner-stone of the Lying-in Hospital.

Insurgents Killed and Captured.

Several insurgents have lately been killed in the Cinco Villas district, and many others surrendered. Among these were liberato Lieva and Manuel Barego, leaders of insurrectionary bands.

The *Diracio* reports that Bembeta is dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Captain Selfs is relieved from duty as Indian Agent. Captain Frederick W. Bailey, unassigned, is at his own request honorably discharged from the army. The Superintendent-General of Recruiting Service at New York is ordered to forward 700 recruits to San Francisco, and the Superintendent of Mounted Service is ordered to send seventy-nine to the same city.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Cotton firmer and moderately active; sales 2000 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour easier, and declined 5@10c.; sales 9000 barrels State at $4·90@6·35; Ohio at $5·90@6·40; Western at $4·90@6·65; Southern at $5·20@8·25. Wheat dull and nominally lower; sales of 25,000 bushels red Western at $1·40@1·43; white Michigan at $1·48. Corn firm and scarce; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 87@88c.; old at 90@91c. Oats steady; Ohio 62@63½c.; Western 61@62c. Beef dull. Pork inactive. Lard dull; steam rendered 13¼@13½. Whisky quiet at 86½c.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROGRAMME.

English Opinion—How the Lowell Letter Looks Abroad.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

For dealing with such a crisis American politicians are provided with an expedient of a very vulgar and commonplace character, but of very old date and of frequently proved efficacy. It is to get up a dispute with Great Britain, and, by appeals to the deep fund of hatred and jealousy of this country which is always in reserve, to call off attention from the dangerous collateral controversy. The first note of the familiar air has been struck by Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, whose abilities ought as little to be lost sight of as the scandals of his personal and military history; and a letter informs us of the exact variations to which we are to be treated. Mr Butler shows a sound instinct in postponing the Alabama claims until a new grievance. He has the impudence, indeed, to say that Great Britain fitted out the ship which became the Confederate cruiser, which is an assertion exactly on a level with the statement that the United States are sending rifles and cartridges to the Government of National Defense; the innuendo in either case being that it was the Government which did the act referred to. But this very audacity is probably intended to cover misgivings as to the Alabama case, which are becoming common among American lawyers; and the other complaint which Mr. Butler urges is much more promising for his purposes. The complaint that American fishing boats are excluded from certain fishing grounds on the coast of the Dominion of Canada, has the advantage of raising a question which is nearly insoluble in itself, and which is embarrassed beside by the strong feeling on a subject which possesses the Canadians. The general rule of public law is that three miles of sea are counted as land, and are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which the adjacent shores belong. But this rule is modified by another, which is to the effect that bays and estuaries, inclosed by headlands, form part of the maritime territory of the State to which the headlands belong, even though there should be water within the bay, which is more than three miles from either coast. It is under this rule that the United States claim exclusive jurisdiction over Delaware Bay and over the embouchure of the Mississippi. The controversy (not at all a new one) revived by Mr. Butler is whether the rule applies to the Bay of Fundy between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Independently of some minor complications which have arisen through treaties, the American case is that the Bay of Fundy, excepting three miles from the coast, is part of the high sea; the Canadian case is that the whole bay belongs exclusively to British jurisdiction. Though it would be easy to show that in other parts of the continent the Americans have advanced claims which ought for ever to estop them from making the present pretension, the question is in itself one which nations might dispute about forever. The law of nations provides rules, but the correct application of rules is matter of fact, and there is no international tribunal which has jurisdiction over controverted facts. It is no doubt true, on the other hand, that the difference is one which any Government, acting in good faith and in a friendly spirit could easily settle by an equitable compromise; and, in fact, during the currency of the reciprocity treaty with Canada the controversy has virtually been asleep. But there are very many motives which at the present moment may lead the American Government to approach the matter in an unfriendly spirit, and the feeling of the Canadians, which must be carefully reckoned with since the consolidation of the Dominion, is too strong to admit of one of those wholesale but very far from respectful concessions which this country is in the habit of making to the United States.

The abuse of England to which American politicians have occasionally recourse has been compared to the "No Popery" cry in this country. It is very vulgar, very much discredited, only taken up in the last resort; but it is seldom without effect. Few Englishmen who have conversed with educated Americans on the subject have failed to be earnestly assured that nothing of argument and no form of popular appeal is so scrupulously avoided and so utterly despised by all respectable men. Yet, true as this may be, the opinions stated in cool blood by a man of refinement from the United States, so far from reflecting the avoiding popular sentiment, do not always even represent his own opinions when under stress of political exigency; nor, indeed, even could we believe each successive popular outcry to be hollow and factitious, would it quite follow that it is not dangerous. For Americans are very apt to commit in politics the same error which Englishmen before the Confederate war often committed in literature. Many travellers who took the United States though only of their English readers, and forgot or underestimated the effect which their late and superficial cavils might have in America. It is probable that American politicians and statesmen greatly underrate the attention now commanded in this country by their political demonstrations. No more dangerous miscalculation could be made. An American party campaign may be undertaken to enforce a particular view of an international question to which the leaders attach no special importance, and hardly expect any to be attached. Some diplomatic action may, perhaps, follow, which is regarded by its authors as a mere immaterial sacrifice to a passing political exigency. And then suddenly American diplomatists may find themselves confronted by a store of public indignation which has been gradually accumulating in this country, for which they were totally unprepared, but which no English Government will dare to resist.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURES.

Working with the Spirits—A Series of Adventures—A Grand Discovery—Quarrel Over the Spoils—Almost a Tragedy.

Correspondence N. Y. Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 21.—The crew of the canalboat Emma Godey, which arrived at New York to-day from Buffalo, gives a most interesting and startling account of a romance among the Hudson Highlands that has scarcely been surpassed, if indeed equalled, since the days of Captain Kidd and his freebooter crew. Jerry Lanigan, the tiller man, tells the following story:—

"It was about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, we were with a tow of ten other boats going very slowly; we were the last boat; about five miles below West Point we kept close to the west shore and had passed the up Albany boat; it was very dark and I could see nothing but the boat and shore lights, and the dark mountains above on both sides. All at once there was an awful flash, like lightning, and it seemed as if some one had blasted up the whole mountain, for the rocks and stocks flew in the air, and some came all over the boat. I looked ashore and saw a bonfire light up. Just then three or four men seemed lifting up something heavy; then they seemed grabbing at things. Then they began to swear, and at last got to fighting. I took three of the hands and rowed up near them. They were still fighting. We hollered at them. They stopped, and again began to grab up things from the ground. We went up closer, then went ashore. Lordy! what a go! There was a big piece of the rock in the side of the mountain blown out, and a hole made down to the water. Big rocks were thrown all out, and in the place where these fellows were fighting was an old rusty box, with gold dollars in. The fellows had been grabbing them out. They had their hats and pockets full—just like these (showing seven Spanish doubloons.) They said they had been digging for Captain Kidd's treasures under the spirits. One of the fellow's face was all bloody, and his eye was blacked. He got in our boat, and we pul